THE EVENING TELEGRAPH.

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FIRST EDITION

"CHERRY HILL."

Fortieth Annual Report of the Inspectors of the Eastern Penitentiary—Observations on the Discipline—Operations during the year 1868.

We have received from the Hon. Richard Vaux a copy of the Fortieth Annual Report of the Inspectors of the Eastern Penitentiary, and present the following interesting and important extracts:—

"Half a century ago, when the Pennsylvania system of Penitentiary reform was established by the Legislature, the theory of separate imprisonment of convicts was attacked by earnest men in Massachusetts, New York, and England, with a series of objections, which in themselves were thought to be fatal to its successful administration. Then, penal science, as an element of social science, was almost unknown. Thinkers and students had avoided it as repulsive and incapable of development. There were no data, there was no knowledge, nor experience, from which to deduce a reasonable conclusion as to its results. Its opponents resisted it on several grounds. They assumed that it would be, if carried out, destructive to health, injurious to the mind, and useless in its influences on those under its discipline. Against that system they set up the congregate plan, of commingling convicts by day at work, in prison, separating them at night. The distinction between these systems was radical. The separate system rested on the philosophy that punishment was a separation of the convict from society, to be treated for his crime as his individual character required; to produce that regret which might cause an amended life; to aid or induce reformation; to protect society; to prevent discharged criminals from organizing into a class in the community to prey on it with success, and by acquaintance with each other, made in prison, thus recruit the number and prevent any from returning to honest pursuits, or forming domestic ties. This was the basis on which the separate confinement of convicts was placed. These were the reasons which induced the founders to press it to a practical trial. The theory of the congregate system, on the other hand, may be thus stated: that as convicts were associated with society, association on conviction was obedience to social law, and in prison, therefore, they should work together; that each knew his degradation, and that crime was its cause; yet legal punishment was complete when thus inflicted, though measured alone by the period of degradation, and that on its termination the convict was either a better man or a worse one, society only requiring crime to be punished and the criminal sentenced to a prison. The effects on the individual which his punishment produced were never considered, except so far as that it should not injure his health nor his mind; and it was not cruel, because these convicts worked together all day, and went to separate cells at night. A Penitentiary as a place of reformatory penance for crime, may represent one system; a factory, as a place of primitive manual labor, may represent the other.

"This is plainly stating the opposite theories of the two systems at the time to which we refer. It cannot be denied that since then changes have been made in both systems, by which they have been improved. In both, experience has done much. In both, remedial and reformatory influences have been introduced.

"To test, then, the force of the objections originally made against the Pennsylvania discipline, and negatively in support of the congregate, it cannot be deemed unreasonable to rely on the information which the past fifteen years cover, as convincing evidence at this time of the obtained results from each. A comparison, now, cannot be refused as proof; cannot be rejected as unsatisfactory; cannot be denied credence as conclusive on the questions involved. Appealing, therefore, to past experience, we are justified in unequivocally asserting that the Pennsylvania system of penitentiary discipline, understood and properly applied, is not injurious to the health, has no injurious influence on the mind, is neither inhuman nor cruel, that it benefits the convicts, that it protects society, that it tends to strengthen the discharged prisoner in a determination to lead an honest life, that it does not entail on the prisoner the known degradation of his condition, that it prevents the organization of a crime-class in communities, and that, if properly administered, it is now the most philosophic and effective system for the treatment of crime as an actual condition of persons in all societies.

"The Inspectors do not now propose to repeat the various and able arguments which have heretofore been made in favor of the Pennsylvania system. To meet to-day the original objections to it, which now reappear, it is deemed only necessary to give the Legislature facts, which have been proven by the experience of past years. These facts are presented in a form which renders them easily comprehended. An examination of them, with ordinary intelligence, will substantiate the assertions here made. On these facts the Pennsylvania system rests for its sure defense. In the range of theories in science or in morals, there is not one which has been so thoroughly tested by practical experience, as the theory of the advantages of the separate discipline of convicts in a penitentiary. Taking, then, the test of comparison of the results, of separate and congregate penitentiary discipline, this institution, and the State Penitentiary at Charlestown, Massachusetts, are selected as the two penitentiaries under the most carefully arranged supervision.

"In order to show without difficulty the results of these systems, taking them as administered in these respective prisons, the percentage mode is adopted as plainly manifesting the purpose of this comparison.

"From a history of the Massachusetts State Prison, by the warden of that institution, we extract the following data, and furnish the corresponding data from the records of this penitentiary:—

	Massachusetts State Prison, Dec. 12, 1865, to Oct. 1, 1868.		*Eastern State Penitentiary, Oct. 25, 1829, to Dec. 31, 1868.*	
Whole No. Committed..	7400	.... Per ct.	6228	.... Per ct.
Disch'd by Expiration of Sentence....	5412	73·14	4353	69·89
" Order of the Court, etc..	43	·58	67	1·08
" Pardon.....	1019	13·77	834	13·39
" Death.....	281	3·80	318	5·11
" Suicide.....	6	·08	12	·19
Murdered by other Convicts.....	3	·04	....	....
Shot in Attempting to Escape.....	3	·03	....	....
Escaped.....	41	·55	4	·06
Sent to Lunatic Asylum.	35	·47	9	·14
Hanged (U. S. Convict).	....	....	1	·02
In Confinement at last Report, 1868.....	558	7·54	630	10·12
Committed Second Time	835	11·28	482	7·74

"This statement proves, for it is a record of facts, that the mortality on given numbers in each Penitentiary, white convicts in Pennsylvania, and convicts of all colors in Massachusetts, is as 2·91 per cent. in the separate system to 3·80 in the congregate, a difference of 0·89 per cent. in favor of the separate system, extending over a fixed period. Now it is not known as a fact, that negroes in this State, sent as convicts, are frequently admitted in unsound health. Climate and various causes enervate them, especially mulattoes. Therefore, to make the comparison just to the Charlestown Penitentiary, and unjust to the Pennsylvania Penitentiary, owing to the enfeebled constitution of a large number of admitted negroes, as the mortality in this Penitentiary is so remarkably increased from this cause, we give a table covering a period of fifteen years, from 1854 to 1868, inclusive.

"We leave this subject, then, with these remarks, that the objection to the separate system that it injures the health is proved by facts to be an error, and that as to the mortality under the separate system, it is not appreciably greater than in the best conducted congregate penitentiary in the United States. If reformation of convicts is to be attained by prison discipline, then we propose to test the two systems on this point. The Pennsylvania discipline professes to induce reformation, by special influences most directly applied to each prisoner as his individual characteristics require. This cannot be done in the congregate prisons. Taking the past fifteen years, and the same institutions, the following comparison is made:—

Year.	*Massachus's State Prison*			*East'n State Penitentiary.*		
	No. Received.	*Re-commitments.*	*Per Ct.*	*No. Received.*	*Re-commitments.*	*Per Ct.*
1854....	149	34	22·81	124	8	6·45
1855....	141	17	12·05	146	18	12·33
1856....	139	24	17·27	146	10	6·85
1857....	160	21	13·12	237	27	11·39
1858....	198	31	15·66	207	17	8·21
1859....	163	24	14·72	205	19	9·27
1860....	144	14	9·72	259	31	11·97
1861....	197	21	10·66	182	22	12·09
1862....	102	20	19·61	135	8	5·93
1863....	108	16	14·81	183	13	7·10
1864....	79	10	12·66	159	9	6·60
1865....	129	6	4·65	257	13	5·06
1866....	247	22	8·91	364	29	7·97
1867....	128	12	9·37	291	26	8·93
1868....	180	28	15·55	253	19	7·51
	2264	360	13·25	3139	269	8·57

"From the above comparison it will be seen that, taking the last fifteen years of the Massachusetts State Prison, which under its superior management is perhaps its best period, and comparing it with the Eastern State Penitentiary, the reformatory influence of the separate system is 4·68 per cent. superior to that of the congregate system. To this we have to add the statement of a State authority, who, after two years' experience in Massachusetts prisons, thus writes his official opinion in 1865:—'But do our prisons work reformation of the criminal? Go to our prisons, as I have done the past year, inquire of the officers, hear the story of the convicts, watch the workings of the system, and you will see that instead of reforming they harden the criminal.'"

The report then proceeds to discuss the subject of mental disease as a cause of crime, and says:—

"From investigations was deduced the fact that a disturbed mental condition developed itself in crimes, as well as in other well-ascertained forms. The most ordinary observer cannot fail to have discovered that the increase of crimes, which can only be satisfactorily comprehended or explained on the now admitted cause of mental unsoundness, is yearly made manifest. Insanity, or some degree of mental madness, is likewise increasing. This is the result of causes well understood. It is not proposed here to discuss them. It may be mentioned that now there are 1325 convicts in Sing Sing, one of the three State prisons in New York, with but 1200 cells. This is a larger number than in the two State penitentiaries of Pennsylvania. The report for the year 1868 of the New York Commissioners of Public Charities and Correction, shows that under their care were 1580 persons in the Lunatic Asylum, a public charity, receiving those committed by the municipal authorities of that city. Of these 135 died. This does not include 109 idiots under the same custody. This fact is here presented to show that insanity, in some form, is the established condition of a certain number of persons in communities. Taking this fact, the deduction is undeniable that a certain portion of insane commit crimes, else the best preventative of crime is insanity. If then criminals are insane before conviction, it is no objection to the separate system of Penitentiary punishment that insane persons are convicted to its custody, or develop insanity afterwards. During the past year, 1868, there were three persons sent to this Penitentiary, recorded as insane by the resident physician on his examination of them, at the time of their reception. But, further, to prove the proposition now under consideration, we quote from special authority that at one of the three State almshouses located at Tewksbury, Massachusetts, under the control of the Board of State Charities, last year 220 inmates were received or exchanged from the other State almshouses, and reported nearly every one defective in mind or body.

"The same report further states: 'We are constantly making such transfers and receiving such returns, besides numbers of patients from State lunatic asylums.' The Almshouse at Tewksbury had last year 'an average number of 757 inmates,' reporting 260 deaths. From the same published information we make the following statement:—

"The following table will afford the best idea of the extent to which a commonwealth may be afflicted with mental and moral disease:—

Whole number of paupers in Massachusetts, including 1300 insane, 1867.....	57,349
Whole number of persons committed to State and county prisons.....	10,885
Whole number of pupils in reformatories (exclusive of almshouses).....	1,599
Whole number of insane at all hospitals and asylums, except almshouses.....	2,428
Total.....	72,261

"Adopting these figures as approximating to the number of persons in a State shown to be in an unhealthful social condition, with its population of 1,267,031, they give 5·70 per cent. of the whole as a class in which crime is produced, and latent or patent insanity, or some condition of mental disease, is therefore necessarily existing. Of these 3728 were insane.

"It may not be out of place to give the following statement, as throwing some light on the cause of crime, the character of criminals, and the necessity for a close scrutiny into that branch of social science which indirectly relates to the best preventive means against a crime-class. In Massachusetts there are 335 towns. In the year 1868, these towns supported or cared for, in various ways, 31,870 paupers, besides 2411 sent out of the State or transported to their friends. If this be true of a community professedly so far advanced towards perfection in social development, it is not surprising that, in other less favored populations, the crime cause more largely exists. If, then, mental disorders are productive of crime, the percentage of criminal insane should bear an ascertainable proportion to the whole number of convicts."

After further quotations, the report proceeds to discuss the subject of the proportion of insane convicts to the populations of State penitentiaries. It says:—

"For the past forty years, out of the 5642 different persons committed to the separate or Philadelphia Penitentiary, six were sent to the State Lunatic Asylum, or 0·10 per cent.

"For the past forty years, out of the 4723 different persons committed to the congregate Charlestown (Mass.) Penitentiary, a less number in the same period, thirty-five were sent to the State Lunatic Asylum, or 0·74 per cent.

"For the past fifteen years the annual average mortality of all prisoners in the separate or Philadelphia Penitentiary was 0·98 percent.

"For the past fifteen years the annual average mortality of all prisoners in the congregate, or Charlestown (Mass.) Penitentiary was 0·96 per cent. Since the year 1828, out of 4723 different convicts sent to Charlestown Penitentiary, the mortality has been 3·91 and the insanity 0·74. The average yearly population of that penitentiary is, by the same authority, stated as 'being about 575,' and 5 as the annual mortality, being an average yearly mortality of 1·33 per cent.

"It is shown also that 14·80 per cent. of the 196 convicts sentenced for life died in prison. About 50 per cent., or 97 convicts, were pardoned; and 19 were discharged in other ways.

"We leave this branch of the subject, confident that every intelligent and candid mind will admit, on a careful examination of the comparison here made, as to the 'mortality' and 'insanity' in the separate and congregate systems, that this Penitentiary or the separate imprisonment of convicts, by actual facts, has vindicated its claim to superiority."

The report then proceeds to notice the comparative cost of the two systems, saying:—

"It is beyond doubt that the experience of forty years in penitentiaries on both these methods of punishment will show that neither can be permanently self-supporting. It is idle to talk of making money out of the yearly labor of convicts in a single prison, when a State has paid millions of dollars to support its general pauper and criminal class.

"Would it not be better for a State rather to attempt to depauperize some of the 40,000 honest poor, than so employ 500 convicts in one prison as to make a profit, thereon to base the avowal of the superiority of the congregate system of penitetiary discipline?

"How purposeless, how absurd, to claim superiority for the congregate system of convict imprisonment, that it may be made a profit-gaining system, when, where it is best administered, the people are taxed $2,500,000 in a year to pay for the cost of charities and prisons!

"The self-supporting idea of prison institutions must be abandoned, unless the 'contract system' is made to compete in prices with mechanical or other labor of the out-door population. This will not be permitted, while the present opinion of these industrial classes is regarded by legislators as worthy of consideration. The agitation of the industrial classes in States where this 'contract system' is adopted for convict labor already betokens serious opposition to its continuance.

"We quote the following facts from the annual message the Governors of the State of New York:—

"For the year 1866, the excess of 'expenditures' over 'earnings,'

At Sing Sing and Auburn prisons, was.....	$153,141·98
In the same prisons for the year 1867, was.....	170,000·00
" " " 1868, was.....	251,555·22

"In both these State prisons this coveted 'contract system' is adopted and carried out to the fullest extent its most ardent admirers and advocates could desire.

"It need not then be seriously considered, on the basis of economy, by what specious or plausible legislation the penal institutions of any State, with a large and settled population, can be made to yield a profit to the public treasury. This penitentiary will compare favorably with any such penal establishment, when it is known that the labor of its convicts is not the only aim of its punishment, not the single purpose of its discipline. Whenever a people force its Legislature to make laws for producing a profit out of the labor of persons convicted for crimes, the degradation of that people is manifest, and the civilization which should regard the amelioration which penal science introduces into penal jurisprudence is degenerating into a sordid and blind materialism."

The following paragraph is likewise of interest:—

"We venture, most respectfully, to express the hope that the legislation on the subject of punishment for crimes, under any circumstances, will be directed to the perfecting of county prisons for the lesser offenses. The wisdom of separating prisoners in all prisons will yet be vindicated. The wisdom of preventing an organized crime-class in community by the force of association or congregation of convicts in prison is daily becoming vindicated by the sad experience of dense populations. The true philosophy of enlightened legislation; the highest benevolence; the safeguards of society combine to protest against the result of penal jurisprudence which temporarily punishes a person convicted of crime, for the first time, or of crime of the lesser degrees, by permanently making him a convict, and marking him as such during his after life.

"The nearer the punishment is applied to the home or neighborhood influences and associations of this grade of prisoners, the less likely is it that such person will leave these influences, after the punishment is over. He can then obtain a social position, and thus be saved from the inevitable results of congregate degradation with congregated convicts, when his liberty is regained."

The report finally states:—

"The past year's history of the State Penitentiary for the Eastern District of Pennsylvania has no record of a single exception to that of the forty years of its operations. During these forty years it has been the only institution on the separate system which has had laid upon it the duty of faithfully adhering to its designed purpose. The inspectors, by devoting their time and energies to the full development of its real character, have established it beyond truthful and successful opposition, if that opposition is animated only by motives which unbiassed and enlightened investigation will satisfy or convert.

"If those who now seek to introduce into Pennsylvania penal systems which have not been sufficiently tried, or though novel here have been shown to be unable to realize their promised results where they have been fully tried, would patiently investigate, after duly qualifying themselves to judge, and would not until after such investigation decide the Pennsylvania system of Penitentiary discipline and reform will yet become the standard of ameliorated penal institutions."

Appended to the report, which is signed by the Hon. Richard Vaux, as President, are several important tables, from which we make the following extracts:—

The following is a summary of the table of population statistics for the year:—

	Males.	*Females.*	*Total.*
Penitentiary population for the year 1868.....	861	18	879
Whole number committed during the year.....	250	3	253
Number remaining in prison, December 31, 1868.....	619	11	630
Average number for the year 1868.....	..	..	622
Number died during the year...	..	..	7
Average daily number, from October 25, 1829, to December 31, 1868.....	..	..	333

Cost per capita per diem, for the year 1868, exclusive of amount appropriated by Commonwealth, 36 cents.

The following tables set forth several interesting particulars respecting the inmates received during 1868:—

NATURAL RELATIONS.

White.	*No.*	*Pr. Ct.*	*Colored.*	*No.*	*Pr. Ct.*
Males.....	215	84·98	Males.....	35	13.83
Females.....	3	1·19	Females.....	..	....
	218	86·17		35	13·83

SEX.

Minors.	*No.*	*Pr. ct.*	*Minors.*	*No.*	*Pr. ct.*
White Males....	35	13·83	White Males....	180	71·15
White Females..	1	·40	White Females..	2	·79
Mulatto Males...	4	1·58	Mulatto Males..	18	7·12
Black Males.....	5	1·97	Black Males.....	8	3·16
	45	17·78		207	82·22

AGE.

From	*No.*	*Pr. ct.*	*From*	*No.*	*Pr. ct.*
Under 18.....	12	4·72	35 to 40.....	26	10·28
18 to 21.....	33	13·05	40 to 45.....	10	3·95
21 to 25.....	74	29·25	45 to 50.....	14	5·53
25 to 30.....	45	17·80	50 to 60.....	14	5·53
30 to 35.....	22	8·70	60 to 70.....	3	1·19
	186	73·52		67	26·48

EDUCATIONAL RELATIONS.

	No.	*Pr. ct.*
Illiterate.....	41	16·20
Read only.....	26	10·28
Read and write.....	186	73·52
	253	100·00

CONJUGAL RELATIONS.

	No.	*Pr. ct.*
Unmarried.....	143	56·92
Married.....	89	35·17
Separated.....	3	1·19
Widowers.....	15	5·93
Widows.....	2	·79
	253	100·00

HABITS.

	No.	*Pr ct.*
Abstainers.....	40	15·80
Moderate drinkers.....	134	52·97
Sometimes intoxicated.....	59	23·32
Often intoxicated.....	20	7·91
	253	100·00

INDUSTRIAL RELATIONS.

	No.	*Per ct.*
Unapprenticed.....	205	81·03
Apprenticed and left.....	31	12·25
Apprenticed and served until 21 years of age.....	17	6·72
	253	100·00

The discharges of the year were as follows:—

	No.		*No.*
White males.....	221	Colored males.....	21
White females.....	4	Colored females.....	3
	225		25
Sentence expired.....			192
Pardoned.....			36
Removed to County Prison.....			13
Died.....			7
Commutation of sentence (U. S. convict).....			1
			249

Of the 4792 different prisoners discharged since the opening of the Penitentiary forty years ago, only 482, or 10·06 per cent., have again been sentenced to this Penitentiary, viz.:—

White Males.....	353	Colored Males.....	116
White Females.....	9	Colored Females.....	4
	362		120

The report says:—"But it is worthy of note, that many of these (482) reconvicted convicts, had been subjected to the influence of the congregate system of confinement, prior to their first imprisonment here, as exhibited in the following analysis of their convictions recorded on their first reception here."

Then comes the following table:—

	No.	*pr. ct.*
First conviction to this or any prison so far as known.....	302	62·66
Second conviction, but first here, the previous one being to a congregate prison..	95	19·71
Third conviction, but first here, the previous two being to a congregate prison..	27	5·60
Fourth conviction, but first here, the previous three being to a congregate prison.	7	1·45
Fifth conviction, but first here, the previous four being to a congregate prison..	2	·41
Sixth conviction, but first here, the previous five being to a congregate prison..	4	·83
Old convicts, first here, the previous convictions being to a congregate prison....	45	9·34
	482	100·00

"From the above," says the report, "it will be seen that of the 482 reconvicted convicts, but 302 or 62·66 per cent., about five-eighths, were on their first conviction sentenced to this Penitentiary.

"It is a gratifying fact to the friends of the separate system to know that of the 4792 different individual prisoners discharged (and liable to reconviction) during a period of more than 39 years, only 302 or 6·30 per cent. returned of those who had been subjected to no other system of confinement than that known as the separate or Pennsylvania system."

Of the 6228 prisoners received into this Penitentiary since its opening, October 25, 1829, 3106, or 49·87 per cent. were 25 years of age and under; 1251, or 20·09 per cent., were minors; 1355, or 29·62 per cent., were between 21 and 25 years of age. Of the 255 prisoners received during the year 1868, 154 were 25 years of age and under, a per cent. of 52·97 of the prisoners received, with an average age of 21·27 years, and an average sentence of 2 years 4 months and 21 days; of the number (154) 45 were minors and 16 had served in the army. In the following statistics of crimes against property and persons, the percentage is calculated upon each class separately.

The following table shows the crimes for which the 630 prisoners who were inmates of the prison December 31, 1868, were convicted:—

Murder.....	37	Incest, Fornication and Bastardy.....	1
Rape.....	11	Conspiracy.....	3
Arson.....	21	Misdemeanor.....	8
Manslaughter.....	17	Assault and Battery to Steal.....	2
Assault and Battery to Kill.....	14	Receiving Stolen Goods.	3
Assault and Battery to Ravish.....	22	Attempt at Larceny.....	1
Burglary and Larceny....	29	Breach of Prison.....	1
Horse Stealing.....	50	Larceny.....	201
Attempt to commit Burglary.....	11	Riot.....	1
Burglary.....	98	Highway Robbery.....	7
Robbery.....	35	Counterfeiting.....	2
Attempt to Rob.....	3	Keeping Bawdy House...	1
Forgery.....	30	Aiding Prisoners to Escape.....	1
Attempt to commit Felony.....	3	Mayhem.....	1
Passing Counterfeit Money.....	13	Assault and Battery.....	1
Assault and Battery.....	1	Subornation of Perjury..	1
Concealing Death of Child.....	1	Poisoning.....	1
		Safe Keeping.....	1
		Total.....	630

The following is a list of the officers of the institution:—

Inspectors—Richard Vaux, Alexander Henry, Thomas H. Powers, Furman Sheppard, Anthony J. Drexel.
President of the Board—Richard Vaux.
Treasurer—Furman Sheppard.
Secretary—Thomas H. Powers.
Warden—John S. Halloway.
Resident Physician—Henry M. Klapp, M. D.
Moral Instructor—Rev. John Ruth.
Clerk—A. J. Ourt, M. D.

FINANCE AND COMMERCE

OFFICE OF THE EVENING TELEGRAPH,
Wednesday, May 5, 1869.

The main feature of our Money market to-day is the large excess of supply over the demand. The banks are daily augmenting their reserves, and appear to experience a considerable difficulty in finding an outlet. Business, though much improved by the present ease of the market, is not very brisk, and fears are beginning to be entertained by many that a spirit of speculation will spring up and tend to disturb the present condition. This is generally the concomitant of an easy money market, and already signs are manifested of its revival at this juncture. An active condition of trade, such as we are wont to have at this season, would prevent so undesirable a result by creating a more healthy demand for the large unemployed surplus on the market, but failing this, the other alternative, in accordance with precedent, seems inevitable.

Money on call is very easy to-day at 5@7 per cent., according to the collaterals offered by borrowers. Rates for prime commercial paper remain at 6@8 per cent.; 7 per cent. being the average for well-endorsed names.

Government securities are a little off from the closing prices of yesterday, and very dull. Gold is also weak. Premium at opening, 135¾; at 12 M., 135⅝.

There was considerable activity in the Stock market, but prices, with few exceptions, were weak. State loans were quiet, with sales of the third series at 107, and the coupon war loan at 101¼. City sixes were stronger, selling at 101⅝ 101½ for the new certificates. The Lehigh gold loan was taken at 94¼.

Reading Railroad opened at 47·69, and closed at 47½, a decline of ⅛. Pennsylvania Railroad fell off ⅝, selling at 54@54⅝; Lehigh Valley Railroad changed hands at 55⅛, a decline of ⅛. Philadelphia and Erie Railroad, 29¼; Catawissa Railroad preferred, 35; Mine Hill Railroad at 54½; and Camden and Amboy Railroad at 127⅛.

Canal shares were quiet but steady. Sales of Lehigh Navigation at 32½; 17 was bid for Schuylkill Navigation preferred.

Coal shares were inactive. 4⅝ was offered for New and Middle; 5 for Shamokin; 5 for Fulton; 5½ for Big Mountain; and ¼ for Feeder Dam.

In Bank stocks nothing was done. 233 was bid for North America; 53 for Commercial; 31¾ for Mechanics'; and 75 for City.

Passenger Railway shares were without improvement. The following were the bids:—44½ for Second and Third; 35 for Fifth and Sixth; 71 for Tenth and Eleventh; 26 for Spruce and Pine; and 13 for Hestonville.

In addition to the statement made yesterday of the semi-annual dividends by our city banks, we present the following:—

Banks.	*Now Div.*	*Was Div.*	*Capital.*	*Amt. to be Disbursed.*
Philadelphia	8 per ct.	7 per ct.	$1,500,000	$105,000
Commerce	5 "	5 "	250,000	12,000
Mechanics	8 "	8 "	800,000	12,500
N. Liberties	10 "	10 "	500,000	50,000
Western	8 "	6 "	400,000	24,000
Consolidation	6 "	6 "	300,000	18,000
City	6 "	6 "	400,000	24,000
Commonwlth.	5 "	5 "	237,000	11,850
Second Natn'l		5 "	300,000	15,000
Third National		5 "	300,000	15,000
Seventh "		4 "	250,000	10,000
Central		5 "	750,000	37,500
Republic	8½ "	8½ "	1,000,000	35,000
Germantown	7½ "	7½ "	500,000	37,500

PHILADELPHIA STOCK EXCHANGE SALES.
Reported by De Haven & Bro., No. 40 S. Third Street.

FIRST BOARD.

$2000 Leh Gold l..c.	94½	200 sh Read R....c.	47·69
$700 City 6s, New	101½	200 do	18. 47·69
$1400 do	18. 101½	300 do	18. b5. 47·69
$1000 Pa R 2 m	94¾	500 do	18. 47⅝
$2000 Pa 6s W L Cp.	200	do	18. b60. 47⅝
lots	101¼	300 do	18. 47⅝
$4000 Leh V n bds.cp	100	do	b30. 47⅝
lots	101⅜	100 do	b60. 47⅝
$2000 Phila & R 7s	87½	200 do	18. b5. 47⅝
13 sh Leh Val R	55⅝	100 do	c. 47⅝
100 sh Penna R	56	100 do	47⅝
8 do d bill	54	100 do	b5. 47⅝
17 do c&p.	54	100 do	47⅝
46 do d bill ls.	54	100 do	b60. 47⅝
3 do	54	100 do	810. 47·56
37 do opg&l.	54½	100 do	b60. 47⅝
15 sh Cam & Am R.	127⅜	200 do	18. 47·56
2 sh Minehill s&wn	54½	200 do	b5. 47·56
100 sh Cata Pf	35	200 do	815. 47⅝
26 sh Leh N St.	52½	100 do	810wn. 47½
100 sh Phil & E.	29½	100 do	b5. 47·56
100 do	b60. 29¾	100 do	47·56
100 do	c. 29¾	100 do	b5. 47·56
500 do	b30. 29¾	100 do	c. 47·56
100 do	29¾		

—NARR & LADNER, Bankers, report this morning's Gold quotations as follows:—

10·00 A. M.	135⅛	11·25 A. M.	135⅛
10·25 "	135⅛	12·15 P. M.	135⅛
10·45 "	135⅛	12·20 "	135⅛
11·20 "	135⅛	12·28 "	135⅞

Messrs. DE HAVEN & BROTHER, No. 40 S. Third street, Philadelphia, report the following quotations:—U. S. 6s of 1881, 118⅛@119¼; do. 1862, 118⅛@118⅜; do. 1864, 114@114⅛; do. 1865, 115⅛@115⅝; do. 1865, new, 116⅛@116⅝; do. 1867, new, 116⅛@116⅜; do. 1868, 116⅛@116⅜; do. 5s, 10-40s, 108⅛@108½; U. S. 30 Year 6 per cent. Cy., 106⅛@106⅝; Due Comp. Int. Notes, 19¼. Gold, 135⅛@135⅞; Silver, 127⅛@130.

Messrs. JAY COOKE & Co. quote Government securities, etc., as follows:—U. S. 6s, '81, 119@119⅛; 5-20s of 1862, 118⅛@118⅜; do., 1864, 114@114⅜; do., Nov., 1865, 115⅛@115⅜; do., July, 1865, 116⅛@116⅜; do., 1867, 116⅛@116⅜; do., 1868, 116⅛@116⅜; 10-40s, 108⅛@108⅜. Pacifics, 106⅛@106¾. Gold, 135¾.

Messrs. WILLIAM PAINTER & Co., No. 36 S. Third street, report the following quotations:—U. S. 6s of 1881, 118⅜@119; 5-20s of 1862, 118⅛@118⅜; do. 1864, 113⅞@114⅛; do. 1865, 115⅛@115⅜; do. July, 1865, 116⅛@116½; do. July, 1867, 116⅛@116⅜; do. July, 1868, 116⅛@116¾; 5s, 10-40, 108⅛@108½. Gold, 135⅞@135¾.

Philadelphia Trade Report.

WEDNESDAY, May 5.—The Flour market is dull, but we continue yesterday's quotations. There is no demand for shipment, and the inquiry for home consumption is limited. Sales of 800 barrels, chiefly Northwestern extra family at $6·50@7·25, the latter for choice; Pennsylvania do. do., $6·75@7·75; Ohio do. do. at $8·50@7·25; fancy brands at $10@12; extras at $5·75@6·25, and superfine at $5@5·50. Rye Flour sells at $7@7·25 ₱ barrel. Nothing doing in Corn Meal.

There is not much activity in the Wheat market, but prices are well sustained. The inquiry is confined to good and prime lots, which are in small supply; sales of red at $1·65@1·67; amber at $1·75@1·85, and 1000 bushels white at $2. Rye sell at $1·40@1·45 ₱ bushel; 1000 bushels Western sold at the latter rate. Corn—The offerings are light and with a good demand, prices are 2c. higher. Sales of 3000 bushels yellow at 90@92c. the latter for very choice; 2000 bush. high Western mixed at 86@88c., and 2000 bushels white at 85@88c. Oats are in steady request, and holders are asking an advance of 2c. ₱ bushel; sales of 8000 bushels Western at 80@83c., and 1500 bushels Delaware at 61@65c. Nothing doing in Barley or Malt.

Bark—In the absence of sales we quote No. 1 Quercitron at $62 ₱ ton.

Whisky is selling at 96@$1 ₱ gallon, tax paid.

Markets by Telegraph.

NEW YORK, May 5.—Stocks weak. Gold, 135⅛. Exchange, 9⅛. 5-20s, 1862, 118½; do. 1864, 114; do. 1865, 115½; new, 116⅛; do. 1867, 116⅛; 10-40s, 108⅜; Missouri 6s, 82½; Cumberland preferred, 30; New York Central, 173; Reading, 96½; Hudson River, 162; Michigan Central, 129; Michigan Southern, 103; Illinois Central, 145⅛; Cleveland and Pittsburg, 91; Cleveland and Toledo, 102; Chicago and Rock Island, 130; Pittsburg and Fort Wayne, 142.

Stock Quotations by Telegraph—1 P. M.

Glendining, Davis & Co., report through their New York house the following:—

N. Y. Central R.	173½	West. Union Tel.	42¾
N. Y. and Erie R.	27½	Toledo and Wabash.	71
Ph. and Rea. R.	94⅜	Mil. and St. Paul R. c.	76
Mich. S. and N. I. R.	103⅜	Mil. and St. Paul R. p.	84⅜
Cle. and Pitt. R.	91	Adams Express.	60½
Chi. and N. W. com.	85⅛	Wells, Fargo.	35½
Chi. and W. W. pref.	97⅛	United States.	62⅝
Chi. and R. I. R.	132	Tennessee 6s, new.	65⅝
Pitts. F. W. & Chi. R.	142⅜	Gold.	135⅝
Pacific Mail Steam.	92⅛	Market irregular.	

SECOND EDITION

LATEST BY TELEGRAPH.

Our West India Squadron—Advices from Admiral Hoff—Condition of Affairs in Cuba.

The President and the American Union League—He will Carry Out to His Utmost the Principles of the Republican Party.

Affairs in New England and the West.

FROM WASHINGTON.

The Situation in Cuba — Interesting Advices from Admiral Hoff.

Special Despatch to The Evening Telegraph.

WASHINGTON, May 5.—The Navy Department to-day received despatches from Admiral Hoff, dated off Havana, April 27. The Admiral says:—I find upon my arrival here political matters exceedingly quiet. There was an expedition supposed to have sailed from Yucatan, consisting of a large steamer and several sailing vessels, which attempted to land men and arms for the insurgents on the south side of the Western Department. They were unsuccessful.

The Spanish Admiral has left in his flag-ship, accompanied by several vessels, in search of this party, but no news has been received from him.

The transport having on board the political prisoners that left here a month since, and supposed to have sailed for Fernando Po, has put into St. John's, Porto Rico, for repairs. The Captain-General of that island has determined to send some of the passengers to the Canaries, and the balance to Cadiz. Both the Cubans and Spaniards seem to be unusually quiet, and no successes are reported on either side.

The American Union League.

A committee of the Union League of America, consisting of Governor Geary, of Pennsylvania; Governor Newell, of New Jersey; Major McQuade, of Pennsylvania; and Mr. Alexander, of New York, who were appointed at a meeting of the League in New York last Friday, to wait upon the President and members of the Cabinet, arrived here to-day.

They called this morning upon the President, and informed him that they have been appointed by the League to wait upon him and the members of his Cabinet for the purpose of assuring them of the determination of the League to maintain its organization and stand by the administration in its efforts to sustain Republican principles and to restore peace and order to the Southern States.

The President expressed his gratification at the mark of confidence bestowed upon him

SPIRIT OF THE PRESS.

EDITORIAL OPINIONS OF THE LEADING JOURNALS UPON CURRENT TOPICS—COMPILED EVERY DAY FOR THE EVENING TELEGRAPH.

THE GRAIN TRADE.

From the N. Y. Tribune.

Chicago is an enterprising, go-ahead city, which has had a rapid growth, and naturally indulges in high-reaching anticipations. We forget how soon she is, according to those anticipations, to surpass New York in business and population, nor is it essential to remember. Suffice it that she is a city of generous promise and very considerable fulfilment, whose shadow, we trust, will never be less.

Of late, the fact that a good deal of Western grain is passing down the Mississippi on its way, via St. Louis and New Orleans, to the East and to Europe, has arrested the attention of her publicists. They do not seem to know exactly what to make of it. Chicago, they insist, is the emporium of the Western grain trade; and something must be wrong when Western grain seeks the seaboard otherwise than through Chicago. So editorials are written, and conventions held, and reports promulgated, with intent to stop the transit of grain down the Mississippi and turn it to coming East via Chicago—as yet, we believe, with little effect.

One of the schemes under consideration proposes a magnificent canal—or rather river—whereby the water of the lakes shall be made to flow southward through the Straits of Mackinac and the heart of Chicago into the Illinois, and so into the lower Ohio and Mississippi, at a cost of only $84,000,000, or some such trifle. The objection that Cairo would be swamped—perhaps we should say *re*swamped—and much of the valley of the Lower Mississippi drowned out by this "new cut," does not seem to make much impression, being dwarfed by the prospect of seeing Detroit, Toledo, Cleveland, and Buffalo high and dry, and Niagara Falls assimilated to a rural milldam in a dry summer; but the problem, "How is Chicago to be benefited by such a river?" is grave enough. To our mind it is plain that, if the new river should float much of the soil of Illinois, including the foundations of Chicago itself, into the Gulf of Mexico, it would impel the "Queen of the Lakes" to ship *her own* grain via New Orleans, and thus aggravate the calamity she is seeking to avert. By annexing herself to the great valley, Chicago would be far more likely to accelerate than impede the momentum whereby produce now seeks the East by way of the South.

A far more hopeful project is that of enlarging and deepening still further our Erie Canal, and thus diminishing the cost of reaching the seaboard via Buffalo and Albany. This looks practical; but who is to bell the cat? It must cost heavily; and though Chicago may care nothing for such a flea-bite as $84,000,000, New York has been sobered by experience and does not take kindly to the suggestion of new outlays and new debts, especially when it is intimated that she is expected to disdain any pecuniary return. The general drift of Chicago and even of Northwestern opinion seems to require that our State should, first, double the capacity of her great canal; secondly, reduce the tolls so that they could not possibly reimburse her outlay; thirdly, cut (or have the Federal Government cut) a magnificent shunpike around Niagara Falls, so as to deprive that canal of half its natural traffic. We should have to send to Chicago for financiers competent to demonstrate the advantage to our tax-payers of these dashing operations.

Finally, the recent Convention of Boards of Trade at Chicago adopted the report of its committee, concluding as follows:—

"Thirdly, Your committee asks your consideration of the project of organizing, during the ensuing season, for the purpose of pressing upon Congress the necessity of aiding the State of New York to open the Erie and Oswego canals to the people of the United States for the transportation of produce free of toll; and to hasten the building of the Niagara Ship Canal by the General Government. All of which is respectfully submitted."

This goes to the root of the matter. If Congress shall see fit to devote one or two hundred millions or so of our surplus revenue (?) to the purchase of the Erie and Oswego Canals, and to doubling their capacity, and to making a ship canal around the Falls of Niagara, Chicago can doubtless hold her present grain trade, and probably increase it. But St. Louis, and New Orleans, and Cincinnati, and Memphis, will hardly be "enthused" by the prospect; nor will Norfolk and Baltimore, Pittsburg and Wheeling, be likely to see their account in it. On the whole, we cannot realize that this new-old scheme of "paying the taxes out of the Treasury" has a living chance of success. Our Pacific Railroad experience is yet fresh and by no means assuring; and we apprehend that Uncle Sam feels too poor to buy or dig grand canals just at present. So we submit that the proposed purchase of the Erie and Oswego Canals by the Union—much more, the construction of a Niagara ship canal with Federal funds—must stand over for further and very deliberate consideration.

OUR RELATIONS WITH ENGLAND.

From the N. Y. Herald.

The Alabama claims question appears to be assuming an importance which it should have assumed long since. It is only the sad political condition in which the "reconstruction" radicals have kept us that has prevented our settling this English affair. In the conversation between Mr. Sumner and our correspondent, published on Monday, Mr. Sumner justly says:—"We have defined our position now, and there will be no yielding. We ask nothing but what is fair, and our people mean to have justice at least."

We do not apprehend that war will result from the attitude we have assumed; but the result, on the contrary, will be a closer and better understanding between the two nations. Such men as Reverdy Johnson only help to bury the real issue under mountains of roast beef, plum pudding, "ale and 'ale" and champagne. The action of the United States Senate was necessary to sweep away the débris and get at the question. We made clear work of it, and with a smooth floor before us we are ready to open a lively commercial can-can with John Bull, or, as he has the largest family of she ships on the ocean, we will launch a few Alabamas and commence coquetting, if that be required. But English good sense and love of fair play will no doubt settle all this war flurry to our entire satisfaction. We are now exactly where we thoroughly understand each other, and that is the first broad step towards a settlement.

THE ADMINISTRATION AND COUNTRY.

From the Chicago Republican.

Is is useless to conceal a fact which has become patent to all, and that is that the administration has disappointed, not only the country generally, but its immediate party friends. Even the jackals and very buzzards and scavengers of the party camp not only scent a rising gale of popular dissatisfaction, but are preparing to veer round and take advantage of the unexpected change of sentiment. The very men who, a short time since, claimed to be friends of the President *par excellence*, are now wagging their tongues against him in the streets and public bar-rooms, and pronouncing him a political failure and his nomination a party blunder. Take as evidence the Chicago *Tribune*, which, after vainly striving for weeks to justify nominations forced upon the President by its own immediate friends and supporters, now luffs up into the very wind's eye of its former teachings, until every rag of canvas in that unstable craft flutters and flaps in the breeze, and threatens to fly in shreds from the bolt-ropes. Now this sudden change of the course of the sheet in question has been attributed to disappointment because one of this proprietors was not awarded a foreign mission, which he was to obtain with the assistance of the Vice-President. But this is not the real reason for the change in the course of that journal. The real reason is that the management, like the other scavengers of the party camp, thinks it detects a change in public sentiment on the subject of the Cabinet appointments, and wishes to profit by seeming to lead that which it merely follows. The truth is no party organ in the country has done more to produce the evils and embarrassments which now threaten the integrity and security of the administration than the Chicago *Tribune*. From the commencement, that journal and its immediate supporters assumed to take personal charge of General Grant. By from the commencement, we mean from the day its managing editor supposed General Grant to be the "coming man." The *Tribune* not only proposed to elect Grant, but to "run him" after he was elected. It told him he must cut loose from professional politicians, always saving and excepting the Washburne family and the *Tribune* editors. It denounced Congress in advance as utterly corrupt, worthless, and unreliable. It proclaimed General Grant to be the only man (in fact the modern Hercules, raised up by Providence and the aforesaid *Tribune*) who could cleanse the Augean stable of politics. It egged on Washburne, and pointed to him as the mouthpiece of General Grant, to make that famous, or rather infamous, speech of his in Congress, which was literally the gauntlet of the President dashed in the very faces of the men who had elected him. It next demanded the immediate repeal of the Tenure-of-Office law, in order that the President might be enabled to act independently of the statesmen and politicians—of all those in the party which had elected him, who were capable of giving him advice and assistance. Then, when it supposed the President had obtained sufficient control to be able to use the Herculean broom, the *Tribune* and its satellites took care that for every office-holder swept out one of its own buzzards should be put in. Let the reader imagine the public table freshly laid by the new administration, with all the art of modern gastronomy, from the *pièce de résistance* to the delicate *Charlotte Russe*. Outside the public entrance crowd the horde of office-seekers who have not assumed the personal supervision of General Grant. At a private door enter Washburne, J. Russell Jones, the Dents, the Caseys, and other hangers-on, who proceed, before the public door is opened, to attack the various dishes indiscriminately or according to individual taste. Washburne staggers off under the weight of the *pièce de résistance*. The Dents and the Caseys squabble over the pâtés and the pasties. Jones and a few Galenaites plunge thereupon into the *Charlotte Russe*, and leave but a mere crust for the next comers. Then the main entrance is thrown open and the public are invited to gaze upon the ruin which the wreckers have made, or feed, if they can, upon the fragments. But what will the public think of these cormorants, after they had been gorged with the good things which they secured to themselves by excluding from the circle of the President's personal friends and supporters every man who they supposed would interfere with this ring arrangement, when they are now found among the first to denounce General Grant for doing what they forced him to do? The public must necessarily look upon them as the most unmitigated scalawags ever spawned upon the surface of party politics. Yet it is a fact that the very men who have plunged General Grant into this quagmire, out of which he can only be rescued by the most dexterous management and by the forbearance of his party and the country generally, are now denouncing him. Washburne forced General Grant to degrade the great office of Secretary of State by making it the means of paying a compliment to a friend. Not only so, but while procuring the President to cheat the country by a pretended appointment, Washburne cheated the President and the real appointee by using what was intended as a mere personal compliment as a substantial means of advancing his own and his friends' political prospects. Mr. Washburne named forty-eight foreign appointees on the strength of a mere personal compliment. Mr. Fish finds himself responsible to the Senate and country for Mr. Washburne's appointees, many of whom the Senate positively refuses to confirm. Now, in all conscience, who is to blame for this *fiasco*? Is it General Grant, a Cincinnatus, honest and confiding, or Mr. Washburne, a crafty political wire-puller, who, under the cloak of redressing political evils and cleansing the State of political corruption, crams every possible place with his immediate personal friends and relatives, most of whom are so totally unfitted for the positions given them, as to cause a storm of indignant protest to come up from the party and country, through every newspaper in the land down to Mr. Washburne's reputed organ itself? General Grant deserves sympathy, not blame; while the men who have used him and are now abusing him should be the objects of the scorn and contempt of all good men. The New York *Post* is compelled to demand the removal, not only of Mr. Washburne, but of all his friends from office. The New York *Times* bemoans the mistakes of the President. Mr. Trumbull says: "We shall be broken up," if this sort of thing continues. Leading papers and politicians in every part of the country declaim against the curse fixed upon the President by the Chicago *Tribune* and Mr. Washburne, which in two short months has borne such bitter fruits. No administration was ever before so imperilled by a set of unprincipled political harpies as that of General Grant. The wisest men of the party look upon the political situation with the most painful and anxious solicitude, and predict that four years of its present management will most assuredly make shipwreck of it, if not of the country itself.

RECONSTRUCTION TO BE RECONSTRUCTED.

From the N. Y. World.

"Reconstruction" has reversed its engine, and is "taking the back track" in Virginia, with the sanction of the Federal authority. We are too well pleased with the new movement to taunt the Republican party with its vainglorious boast in the Chicago platform that this work of reconstruction had been triumphantly completed. There are still four unrepresented States, including Georgia—two-fifths of the whole number of States, containing more than half of the rebel population. The business which is about to engage the chief attention of President Grant—now that he has got clear of the throng and pressure of the place-hunters—is to reconstruct reconstruction, and bring the unrepresented States to the door of Congress for admission. His message asking for authority to submit the new constitutions in parts, so that the people may have an opportunity to vote down the disfranchising provisions, is one of the few things he has done which meet our approval; and the adoption of his recommendation was a confession by Congress that the congratulations tendered to the country in the Chicago platform were a stroke of demagogue impudence. With more than half of the white population of the Southern States still unrepresented, the pretense, put forth nearly a year ago, that the work of reconstruction had been perfected, was a brazen and shameless vaunt.

The passage by Congress of the bill authorizing the President to submit the new constitutions to the popular vote in parts, is a sneaking retreat by that body from its policy of disfranchising the leading citizens of the South. It is a compulsory retreat; for the Republican party could not stand under the odium of keeping half the population of the South unrepresented for an indefinite period, and the same majority in the unrepresented States that voted down reconstruction last year would suffice to block it perpetually. Congress has, therefore, virtually decided that it will no longer insist on disfranchisement as an essential part of the reconstruction policy. It was perfectly well understood that the purpose of General Grant's message was to get authority to enable the people of the States to set their brand on disfranchisement; it would be a preposterous mockery to give them permission to do this, if Congress still adhered to its policy of disfranchisement as an indispensable condition of restoration. Disfranchisement has, therefore, been virtually (though sneakingly) abandoned; for as, in logic and in law, all the revolted States stand on the same footing, as they all committed the same crime and deserve the same retribution, when Congress gives up this main feature of its policy in relation to some of them, it is precluded from any longer insisting on it in relation to the others. When Virginia is admitted with a constitution imposing no disabilities for participation in the Rebellion, notice will have been given to all the other States that they are at liberty to rescind the disfranchising clauses of their constitutions without any danger that Congress will interpose for their enforcement.

The virtual abandonment of this policy at so early a day recalls the well-known epitaph on the tombstone of an infant of premature birth that died as soon as it was born:—

"Since I'm so quickly done for,
What was I begun for?"

The disfranchising policy thus early abandoned has been the cause of more exasperation and bad feeling, it has done more to sour and alienate the South and to retard the restoration of kindly feelings, than any other exhibition of radical bigotry and malignity. And this insane policy, which is now sneakingly confessed to be a blunder, was, from the beginning, the central thread of the Republican scheme of reconstruction. When President Johnson came into office, and had not, as yet, any thought of breaking with the Republican party, he echoed its predominant sentiment in his frequent and foolish speeches declaring that "Rebels must take back seats," that "treason must be made odious," and a great deal of vituperation in the same vein, implying that all who had taken a prominent part in the Rebellion ought to be stripped of their political rights. We refer to those speeches merely to show what was at that time the prevalent feeling of the Republican party. The President grew more liberal when he had time for cool reflection; but the Republican party steadily and strenuously insisted on political disfranchisement, and some of its prominent members, like Thaddeus Stevens, would have added a wholesale confiscation of Rebel property. Disfranchisement was the key-note of the radical policy; it was a leading feature of every proposal made to the South. The constitutional amendment which was first presented as a condition of restoration, was rejected by all the Southern States with prompt indignation chiefly and avowedly because of its disfranchising clauses. If it is wise to abandon that cardinal part of the reconstruction policy now, it was a great piece of folly ever to have insisted upon it at all. The danger from the political activity of the disfranchised classes was no greater then than it is now. Had their political rights been promptly conceded to them in the outset, the concession might have been regarded as an act of grace which deserved some return of gratitude; at any rate, the South would not have been provoked into an attitude of contumacious resistance. But the extorted concession, at this late day, sneakingly granted only on account of the demonstrated impossibility of reconstructing the most important States without it, has no tendency either to secure the respect or to awaken the gratitude of Southern citizens.

If disfranchisement was necessary at all, it was not as a precaution against an immediate danger, but as a guarantee against a possible future danger. With the great majorities which the Republicans had in both houses of Congress, there was no danger that the Southern representatives would carry any measure which the Republican party did not approve. It was only at some future day, when the Republican majorities should be reduced, that the South would have any effective power in Congress. To commence a policy of disfranchisement and not persevere in it, is like planting a fruit tree and cutting it down before it puts forth any blossoms. Why exasperate and poison the minds of the Southern people by so illiberal and odious a measure, if it was to be relinquished before it could bear any other fruit than mere exasperation and hatred? The policy of disfranchisement has been the most formidable obstacle to the early restoration of the States to their Federal relations. Conferring universal suffrage upon the brutal and semi-barbarous negroes was bad enough; but the negro voters could be managed if the political talent of the South were left free to act. Experience long ago demonstrated that even the intelligent white voters of the country exercise but little real power. A few active politicians and wire-pullers control all the elections by packing and controlling the preliminary caucuses and conventions; and if active political talent so easily monopolizes all effective power in the free and intelligent North, it cannot be a very difficult task to outwit and circumvent the ignorant and pauperized negroes of the South. Give the Southern whites an open field and fair play, and they are competent enough to control the politics of their section, in spite of negro suffrage. In sneaking out of disfranchisement, therefore, the Republican party will give up the main prop of its Southern policy. This practical confession that its policy has been a blunder will rapidly undermine the waning confidence of the country in the fitness of that party to control public affairs.

STATESMANSHIP MADE EASY.

From the N. Y. Times.

The Washington correspondents, to whom the whole world owes so much, are putting the various great statesmen with whom they have "interviews," and whose "conversations" they report, under special obligations of gratitude. If any modern statesman—say, for example, Senator Sumner or Senator Sprague—wishes to make public his ideas, he has only to call in or let in a press correspondent, and begin to "converse." And the great advantage of this arrangement is just here: if the "interview" so reported is a fortunate one, and the statesman's "ideas" are received favorably by the public, all is well; on the other hand, if they prove to be unsafe or unpopular, the statesman has only to disown the report, and announce that he was "misunderstood" or "misrepresented." This sort of political "table-talk" is one of the great improvements which we have made on the old style of American politics, where a Congressman, for example, was in the habit of putting his public opinions on record officially in Congress, and so became responsible for them. There is one drawback, however, to the usefulness of the "interview" correspondents, namely, that they rarely fail to render the great man to whom they play the Boswell rather more conceited, consequential, arrogant, or absurd, as the case may be, than he is in his more formal public conduct and speeches.

PRESIDENT GRANT AND HIS CABINET.

From the N. Y. Herald.

It is evident that the men composing the President's Cabinet are ill-suited to their positions. None of them take hold of the great questions appertaining to their departments in a manner that indicates grasp of mind and originality in execution. We speak of these things for the benefit of the President himself. He requires men around him who have sufficient brains to administer the laws in all except extraordinary cases, which may require consultation and close executive attention. General Grant has made a mistake in supposing that civil government can be directed by military forms. The civil power is the reverse of the military. The former proceeds from the people to the centre—the mass governs and directs through its mouthpiece, the President; the military power is the centre, creating all action and shaping everything. It is with the military idea predominant and in keeping with his education and habits that General Grant came into office. The Cabinet was selected under this principle, and not having been accustomed or fitted to work in such a direction, they already show signs of imbecility. The Secretary of the Treasury finds the financial problem too ponderous for the keeper of a country store or for solution in accordance with the old European book theories. He finds it impossible to run the American treasure-box on European wheels.

A letter from Washington says truly that "Mr. Borie was called from the most complete retirement," much to the astonishment of himself as well as the country. Admiral Porter is to-day virtually filling the office of Secretary of the Navy. The Secretary of State, worse than all the rest, is as un-American as it is possible for an officer to be. His tame foreign policy is in ill-keeping with the bold attitude of the people and the Senate. The country does not expect him to think for it, but simply to watch its temper and obey its mandates. When he fails in this he ceases to be the representative of the United States in the position where the President has unfortunately placed him. We are little disposed to have a Secretary amuse the people with ideas of a bold policy on any foreign question, while he has a private and opposite understanding with the power to which it relates. This is too much in the track of the last eight years.

We speak of the necessity of remodelling the Cabinet that President Grant may have around him good working men, who live with the times and understand the animating forces of our political existence. We know that the President enjoys himself in looking upon his fast horses rather than in the analysis of abstruse governmental questions. This and good assistants will enable him to last out his term of office. General Grant is a man of very solid sense, and will readily see the necessity for abler Cabinet brains, not only for the reasons we have indicated, but for those which he himself gave in his inaugural address.

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Pocket Books, etc.	Notions, etc. etc.

MONEY SAVED BY PURCHASING YOUR GOODS OF
4 21 wfm2mrp CLARK & EVANS.

DRUGS, PAINTS, ETC.

ROBERT SHOEMAKER & CO.,
N. E. Corner FOURTH and RACE Sts.
PHILADELPHIA.
WHOLESALE DRUGGISTS,
Importers and Manufacturers of
White Lead and Colored Paints, Putty Varnishes, Etc.
AGENTS FOR THE CELEBRATED
FRENCH ZINO PAINTS.
Dealers and consumers supplied for cash. lowest prices 12 4§

VELOCIPEDES.

SPECIALTY OF
PONY PHAETONS
AND
Velocipedes,
OF THE LATEST STYLES and LOWEST PRICES,
Together with all the NEW SPRING PATTERNS of first-class PHAETONS AND CARRIAGES, in stock and finish. For sale by
S. W. JACOBS,
4 10 fmw2m No. 617 ARCH STREET.

WIRE GUARDS,
FOR STORE FRONTS, ASYLUMS, FACTORIES, ETC.
Patent Wire Railing, Iron Bedsteads, Ornamental Wire Work, Paper-makers' Wires, and every variety of Wire Work, manufactured by
M. WALKER & SONS,
3fmwf No. 11 N. SIXTH Street.

FINANCIAL.

$4,500,000
SEVEN PER CENT. GOLD BONDS,
THIRTY YEARS TO RUN,
ISSUED BY THE
Lake Superior and Mississippi River Railroad Company.
THEY ARE A FIRST MORTGAGE SINKING FUND BOND, FREE OF UNITED STATES TAX, SECURED BY ONE MILLION SIX HUNDRED AND THIRTY-TWO THOUSAND ACRES OF CHOICE LANDS,
And by the Railroad, its Rolling Stock, and the Franchises of the Company.
A DOUBLE SECURITY AND FIRST-CLASS INVESTMENT IN EVERY RESPECT,
Yielding in Currency nearly
Ten Per Cent. Per Annum.
Gold, Government Bonds and other Stocks received in payment at their highest market price.
Pamphlets and full information given on application to
JAY COOKE & CO.,
NO. 114 S. THIRD STREET,
E. W. CLARK & CO.,
NO. 35 S. THIRD STREET,
Fiscal Agents of the Lake Superior and Mississippi River Railroad Company. 3 10 6m4p

Union Pacific Railroad
FIRST MORTGAGE BONDS
Bought and Sold at Best Market Price.
These Bonds pay SIX PER CENT. INTEREST IN GOLD. PRINCIPAL also payable in GOLD.
Full information cheerfully furnished.
The road will be completed in TEN (10) DAYS, and trains run through in TWENTY-FIVE (25) DAYS.
DE HAVEN & BRO.,
Dealers in Government Securities, Gold, Etc.,
NO. 40 SOUTH THIRD STREET,
4 9 1m PHILADELPHIA.

BANKING HOUSE
OF
JAY COOKE & CO.,
Nos. 112 and 114 South THIRD Street,
PHILADELPHIA.
Dealers in all Government Securities.
Old 5-20s Wanted in Exchange for New.
A Liberal Difference allowed.
Compound Interest Notes Wanted.
Interest Allowed on Deposits.
COLLECTIONS MADE. STOCKS bought and sold on Commission.
Special business accommodations reserved for ladies.
We will receive applications for Policies of Life Insurance in the National Life Insurance Company of the United States. Full information given at our office. 4 1 3m

GLENDINNING, DAVIS & CO
NO. 48 SOUTH THIRD STREET,
PHILADELPHIA.
GLENDINNING, DAVIS & AMORY
NO. 2 NASSAU STREET, NEW YORK,
BANKERS AND BROKERS.
Direct telegraphic communication with the New York Stock Boards from the Philadelphia Office. 12

CITY WARRANTS
BOUGHT AND SOLD.
C. T. YERKES, Jr., & CO.,
No. 20 South THIRD Street,
4 2 PHILADELPHIA.

LEDYARD & BARLOW
HAVE REMOVED THEIR
LAW AND COLLECTION OFFICE
TO
No. 19 South THIRD Street,
PHILADELPHIA,
And will continue to give careful attention to collecting and securing CLAIMS throughout the United States, British Provinces, and Europe.
Sight Drafts and Maturing Paper collected at Bankers' Rates. 1 28 6m

SMITH, RANDOLPH & CO.,
BANKERS,
Philadelphia and New York.
DEALERS IN UNITED STATES BONDS, and MEMBERS OF STOCK AND GOLD EXCHANGE,
Receive Accounts of Banks and Bankers on Liberal Terms.
ISSUE BILLS OF EXCHANGE ON
C. J. HAMBRO & SON, London,
B. METZLER, S. SOHN & CO., Frankfort.
JAMES W. TUCKER & CO., Paris.
And Other Principal Cities, and Letters of Credit Available Throughout Europe.

FINANCIAL.

B. K. JAMISON & CO.,
SUCCESSORS TO
P. F. KELLY & CO.,
BANKERS AND DEALERS IN
Gold, Silver, and Government Bonds,
AT CLOSEST MARKET RATES.
N.W. Corner THIRD and CHESNUT Sts
Special attention given to COMMISSION ORDERS in New York and Philadelphia Stock Boards, etc. etc. 2 11 3m

REMOVAL.
ELLIOTT & DUNN
HAVING REMOVED TO THEIR NEW BUILDING,
No. 109 S. THIRD Street,
Are now prepared to transact a GENERAL BANKING BUSINESS, and deal in GOVERNMENT and other Securities, GOLD, BILLS, Etc.
Receive MONEY ON DEPOSIT, allowing interest.
NEGOTIATE LOANS, giving special attention to MERCANTILE PAPER.
Will execute orders for Stocks, Bonds, etc., ON COMMISSION, at the Stock Exchanges of Philadelphia, New York, Boston, and Baltimore. 4 2§

P. S. PETERSON & CO.,
Stock and Exchange Brokers,
No. 39 South THIRD Street,
Members of the New York and Philadelphia Stock and Gold Boards.
STOCKS, BONDS, Etc., bought and sold on commission only at either city. 1 2§

HOSIERY GOODS.

J. WILLIAM HOFFMAN,
No. 9 N. EIGHTH Street, Philadelphia,
Dealer in Hosiery Goods,
Offers for sale a large assortment of Hosiery, for Ladies', Gents', an Children's wear; Socks, three-quarter Socks, and Long Hose, of English and German manufacture.
UNDERWEAR
Of Cartwright & Warner's manufacture, acknowledged to be the best imported.
Also, the Norfolk and New Brunswick, acknowledged to be the best of American Goods.
These Goods in all sizes, for 4 7 wsly
Spring and Summer Wear.

WINES.

HER MAJESTY CHAMPAGNE.
DUNTON & LUSSON,
215 SOUTH FRONT ST.
THE ATTENTION OF THE TRADE IS solicited to the following very Choice Wines, &c., for sale by
DUNTON & LUSSON,
215 SOUTH FRONT STREET.
CHAMPAGNES.—Agents for Her Majesty, Duc de Montebello, Carte Blenc, Carte Blanche, and Chas. Farre's Grand Vin Eugenie and Vin Imperial, M. Kleeman & Co., of Mayence, Sparkling Moselle and RHINE WINES.
MADEIRAS.—Old Island, South Side Reserve.
SHERRIES.—F. Rudolphe, Amontillado, Topaz, Vallette, Pale and Golden Bar, Crown, &c.
PORTS.—Vinho Velho Real, Vallette and Crown.
CLARETS.—Promis Aine & Cie., Monferrand and Bordeaux, Clarets and Sauterne Wines.
GIN.—"Meder Swan."
BRANDIES.—Hennessey, Otard, Dupuy & Co.'s various vintages. 4 5

STOVES, RANGES, ETC.

NOTICE.—THE UNDERSIGNED would call the attention of the public to his NEW GOLDEN EAGLE FURNACE.
This is an entirely new heater. It is so constructed as to once commend itself to general favor, being a combination of wrought and cast iron. It is very simple in its construction, and is perfectly air-tight, self-cleaning, having no pipes or drums to be taken out and cleaned. It is so arranged with upright flues as to produce a larger amount of heat from the same weight of coal than any furnace now in use. The hygrometric condition of the air as produced by my new arrangement of evaporation will at once demonstrate that it is the only Hot Air Furnace that will produce a perfectly healthy atmosphere.
Those in want of a complete Heating Apparatus would do well to call and examine the Golden Eagle.
CHARLES WILLIAMS,
Nos. 1132 and 1134 MARKET Street,
Philadelphia.
A large assortment of Cooking Ranges, Fire-Board Stoves, Low Down Grates, Ventilators, etc., always on hand.
N. B.—Jobbing of all kinds promptly done. 5 10§

THOMPSON'S LONDON KITCHENER or EUROPEAN RANGE, for families, hotels, or public institutions, in TWENTY DIFFERENT SIZES. Also, Philadelphia Ranges, Hot-Air Furnaces, Portable Heaters, Low-down Grates, Fireboard Stoves, Bath Boilers, Stew-hole Plates, Boilers, Cooking Stoves, etc., wholesale and retail, by the manufacturers,
SHARPE & THOMPSON,
11 25wfm8m No. 269 N. SECOND Street.

MEDICAL.

PILES OR HEMORRHOIDAL TUMORS
All kinds perfectly and permanently cured, without pain, danger, caustics, or instruments, by W. A. McCANDLESS, M. D., No. 1926 SPRING GARDEN Street. We can refer you to over a thousand of the best citizens of Philadelphia cured.
Reference given at our office. 3 26 2m

DR. KINKELIN, AFTER A RESIDENCE and practice of thirty years at the Northwest corner of Third and Union streets, has lately removed to South ELEVENTH Street, between Market and Chesnut.
His superiority in the prompt and perfect cure of all recent, chronic, local, and constitutional affections of a special nature, is proverbial.
Diseases of the skin, appearing in a hundred different forms, totally eradicated; mental and physical weakness and all nervous debilities scientifically and successfully treated. Office hours from 8 A. M. to 8 P. M.

MERRICK & SONS'
SOUTHWARK FOUNDRY,
No. 430 WASHINGTON AVENUE, Philadelphia.
WILLIAM WRIGHT'S PATENT VARIABLE CUT-OFF STEAM ENGINE,
Regulated by the Governor.
MERRICK'S SAFETY HOISTING MACHINE,
Patented June, 1868.
DAVID JOY'S
PATENT VALVELESS STEAM HAMMER.
D. M. WESTON'S
PATENT SELF-CENTRING, SELF-BALANCING CENTRIFUGAL SUGAR-DRAINING MACHINE,
AND
HYDRO EXTRACTOR.
For Cotton or Woollen Manufacturers. 7 10 mwf

NOW IS THE TIME TO CLEANSE YOUR HOUSE.
WINCHER, HARTMAN & CO.'S
WASHING AND CLEANSING POWDER
Is unequalled for scrubbing Paints, Floors, and all household use. Ask for it and take no other.
W. H. BOWMAN, Sole Agent,
4 No. 1126 FRANKFORD Road.

NEWS SUMMARY.

City Affairs.

—About 11 o'clock yesterday morning a frame house at Tacony, owned by the estate of Matthias W. Baldwin, was injured by fire to the amount of $1000.

—The testimony in the contested election case, on the part of the contestant, Mr. Taylor, was closed yesterday evening, before Abraham Stewart, Notary Public, at the northwest corner of Richmond and Clearfield streets, B. F. Gilkerson, Esq., of Bristol, appearing for the contestant, and William L. Hirst, Jr., Esq., appearing as counsel for Dr. Reading, the sitting member. The case now goes before the Congressional Committee on Elections, and the House will, by a majority vote, decide the issue of the contest.

—Robert Hamilton, forty-five years old, residing at No. 2222 Campbell street, had an arm broken yesterday, at Point Breeze Park, by a bank of earth falling on him. Andrew Winning, thirty-four years old, residing in Eighth street, near Locust, fell from a curbstone yesterday and broke one of his legs. Both the sufferers were taken to the Pennsylvania Hospital. Stephen Hackett, aged seventeen years, fell from a scaffold, at Twentieth and Nichols streets, on Monday afternoon, and received serious injuries. He was taken to St. Joseph's Hospital.

Domestic Affairs.

—Gold closed yesterday at 135¾.

—$97,000 in specie was shipped to Europe yesterday.

—The revenue receipts yesterday amounted to $1,392,574.

—General Fremont takes his departure for Europe to-day.

—General George H. Thomas takes his leave for California to-morrow.

—The American Medical Association met at New Orleans yesterday.

—The connecting rails between the Pacific Railroads will be laid on Saturday.

—Hon. Moses H. Grinnell had an interview with Secretary Boutwell yesterday.

—Arrangements have been made for three mails daily from Cincinnati to this city.

—John Dorsey, of Williamsburg, Mass., murdered his wife on Saturday night.

—The liquor dealers of Boston are preparing to resist the prohibitionists, politically.

—The working hours of Treasury clerks have been increased by Secretary Boutwell.

—James Dennigan, stabbed in a row at Brooklyn on Sunday night, died yesterday.

—Secretary Rawlins returned to Washington and attended the Cabinet meeting yesterday.

—$1,334,000 in treasure was sent from San Francisco to Hong Kong and Yokohama, yesterday.

—The Danish Minister was yesterday married to a daughter of Chancellor Zabriskie, of Jersey City.

—Indianapolis held her municipal election yesterday. The entire Republican ticket was elected.

—John A. Bloomfield has been appointed Supervisor of Internal Revenue for the District of Illinois.

—The Legislature of Indiana has located the Agricultural College of that State on the Tippecanoe battle-ground.

—Governor Wells, of Virginia, is out in a letter asserting that he never was satisfied with the disfranchisement clause.

—Minister Motley's instructions are now being prepared by Caleb Cushing, and will not be completed until next week.

—A young man was killed at Davenport, Iowa, on Monday, by the accidental discharge of a pistol in his own hands.

—Joseph Holmes, a colored member of the late Virginia Constitutional Convention, was killed at Charlotte Court House on Monday.

—Municipal elections were held on Monday at Stockton, Cal., and at Virginia and Gold Hill, Nev. Republicans victorious in all places, as usual.

Foreign Affairs.

HAVANA, May 4.—The Cuban journals contain the usual accounts of insignificant skirmishes between the Spanish and Cuban forces.

LONDON, May 4.—In the House of Commons, Sir John Hay inquired what action the Government had taken regarding the seizure of the brig Mary Lowell by a Spanish man-of-war in British waters. Mr. Otway, Under Secretary of the Foreign Department, replied that in the present imperfect state of information it was undesirable to make known the nature of the communications which had been exchanged with Spain on the subject. Edward Sullivan, member for Mallow, will introduce a bill to prevent the Mayor of Cork from continuing to hold any office connected with the administration of justice in Ireland.

LONDON, May 4—Midnight.—In the House of Commons to-night, while the Irish Church bill was under consideration, Mr. Gladstone proposed that the names of Lord Monck, late Governor-General of Canada; Justice Jones, Anthony Lawson, and George Alexander Hamilton, LL. D., be inserted as the Commission constituted under the act.

At the Chester races, to-day, the Chesterfield stakes were won by "George O'Baldiston," with "Myosotis" second and "Hunter third. The betting was ten to one against the winner. Eight horses ran.

PARIS, May 4.—The Geographical Society have decreed a gold medal to Dr. Hayes, of the United States, for his services in the work of Arctic exploration and discovery. To-day, the President of the Society, with a deputation of members, waited upon General Dix, the American Minister, and presented the medal, requesting him to transmit it to his distinguished countryman, and accompanied the presentation with an earnest aspiration for continued friendship between France and America. General Dix, in reply, thanked the President for his friendly expressions in regard to his country, and said it was true pleasure for Americans to see France and the United States working together in traditional friendship for the promotion of discovery, science, and general progress.

WILMINGTON.

Two Destructive Fires Yesterday.

Two very heavy fires occurred in Wilmington last evening, the first breaking out about 9 o'clock in the evening, the latter shortly after midnight.

The first was at the shingle factory of McAlkin & Co., on the Christiana, supposed to be the work of an incendiary, as the watchman employed in the works had left the premises but a few minutes when the fire broke out. The building and an unusually large stock of goods were totally consumed. The building belonged to J. L. Gregg, valued at $3000. The stock and machinery belonged to McAlkin & Co., who had removed here about a year since from Norfolk, Va. Their loss is about $12,000.

Barrett's stables were also much damaged. Loss about $400.

The building was insured in the Farmers' Mutual for $3000.

Mr. McAlkin, $7500 in the Royal, of Liverpool, and $3000 in the Home, of New Haven.

Before this fire was under control another alarm was given, calling the firemen to the foot of Market street. This began in a wheelwright shop, on the south side of the bridge. The shop was of frame, and being very dry, its destruction was very rapid. The Grant House adjoining, and a lager beer saloon, were soon destroyed, and the fire communicated in a very short time to the large carriage factory of Robinson & Brother. It was a large building, full of combustible material. The value of the stock on hand was $25,000, much of which was saved.

The estimate of losses is as follows:—

Blacksmith shop, $1000; Grant House, $4500; lager beer saloon, $1500; Charles Canby's loss on factory, $10,000; Robinson & Bros'. loss on stock, $18,000; total, $35,000.

On which there was the following insurance:—

Factory building, insured in Baltimore and Wilmington Companies, $5000.

Robinson Brothers, stock insured in North America, at Philadelphia, $25,000; City Fire Insurance Company, of Hartford, Conn., $2500; Farmers' Mutual, of Wilmington, $2000; Royal, of London and Liverpool, $5000.

Grant House, insured in Royal for $2500; New Castle Mutual, $1000.

Blacksmith shop and stock, $1000.

MARINE TELEGRAPH.

For additional Marine News see First Page.

ALMANAC FOR PHILADELPHIA—THIS DAY.

SUN RISES	4 54	MOON RISES	2 11
SUN SETS	7 00	HIGH WATER	9 35

PHILADELPHIA BOARD OF TRADE.

J. PRICE WETHERILL, SAMUEL G. STOKES, JAMES DOUGHERTY, } COMMITTEE OF THE MONTH.

MOVEMENTS OF OCEAN STEAMSHIPS.

FOR AMERICA.

City of Cork	Liverpool	New York via Hal	April 10
Olympus	Liverpool	New York	April 10
Helvetia	Liverpool	New York	April 21
Pennsylvania	Liverpool	New York	April 22
Marathon	Liverpool	New York	April 24
Cimbria	Havre	New York	April 24
City of Boston	Liverpool	New York	April 24
Paraguay	London	New York	April 24
Lafayette	Brest	New York	April 24

FOR EUROPE.

Siberia	New York	Liverpool	May 5
Idaho	New York	Liverpool	May 5
Denmark	New York	Liverpool	May 5
Donau	New York	Bremen	May 6
Palmyra	New York	Liverpool	May 6
Lafayette	New York	Havre	May 15

COASTWISE, DOMESTIC, ETC.

J. W. Everman	Philada	Charleston	May 6
Columbia	New York	Havana	May 6
Tonawanda	Philada	Savannah	May 8
City of Mexico	New York	Havana & V. Cruz	May 8
Jumata	Philada	N. Orleans and Hav	May 15
Pioneer	Philada	Wilmington	May 15
South America	New York	Rio Janeiro	May 23

Mails are forwarded by every steamer in the regular lines. The steamers for or from Liverpool call at Queenstown, except the Canadian line, which call at Londonderry. The steamers for or from the Continent call at Southampton.

CLEARED YESTERDAY.

Steamship Fanita, Freeman, New York, John F. Ohl.
Steamer Decatur, Webb, Baltimore, A. Groves, Jr.
Steamer J. S. Shriver, Riggins, Baltimore, A. Groves, Jr.
Barque Island Queen, Wooster, Antwerp, Workman & Co.
Barque Robert Porter, Eaton, Alaska, do.
Br. brig Leandre, Caron, Quebec, do.
Br. brig Josephine, Forbes, Trinidad, C. C. Van Horn.
Brig Golden Light, Ferguson, Sagua, do.
Brig G. W. Chase, Bacon, Portland, Warren & Gregg.
Brig Caroline E. Kelly, Robinson, Boston, Dowey, Bulkley & Co.
Schr J. P. Spedden, McCall, Norfolk, Day, Huddell & Co.

ARRIVED YESTERDAY.

Steamship Tonawanda, Wakely, 70 hours from Savannah, with cotton, etc., to Philadelphia and Southern Mail Steamship Co. Passengers—Mr. J. T. Morris, Miss Naudain, Miss Cowgill, Miss Hunter, Mr. F. D. Bogart, Mr. Stoicesbury, Dr. Fisler, W. S. Head and wife, P. A. Morney, G. Burnd and lady, Mrs. S. A. Beard, Mrs. Murray, Mr. Diaz and wife, P. S. Pedia and wife, Martin Nuesis, Austin Perry, Yanacin Perry, Francisco Perry, four children, and two servants, Mr. James Dick, Mr. Kelly, Mr. F. A. Cooke.

Steamer Anthracite, Green, 24 hours from New York, with mdse. to W. M. Baird & Co.

Correspondence of the Philadelphia Exchange.

CAPE ISLAND, N. J., May 4.—The following vessels from Philadelphia passed to sea yesterday afternoon:—Barques Union, for Bremen; Roanoke, for Laguayra; S. A. Sloan, for Frontera; brigs Ida, for Port Spain; and Geo. Harris, for Cardenas. Nothing going in. Wind NW., blowing strong. THOS. B. HUGHES.

MEMORANDA.

Ship Matilda Hilyard, Lovett, from Liverpool for Philadelphia, was off Point Lynas 6 P. M. 19th ult.

Ship Hannibal, Niemann, for Philadelphia, cleared at London 20th ult.

Steamship Wyoming, Teal, hence, at Savannah yesterday.

Steamship Pioneer, Barrett, hence, at Wilmington, N. C., yesterday.

Steamship Norman, Crowell, hence, at Boston 3d inst.

Steamship Hunter, Harding, for Philadelphia, sailed from Providence 3d inst.

Steamship Jas. S. Green, Vance, for Philadelphia, sailed from Norfolk 1st inst.

Barque Star of Wales, Jones, from Messina for Philadelphia, was towed through the Straits 24 ult.

Barque Scottish Bride, Allen, hence for Stettin, in the Sound, Elsinore, 16th ult.

Barque John Boulton, Lindsay, at New York 3d inst., from Baltimore.

Brig Charlotte McDonald (of New Brunswick), Drussett, with a cargo of logwood, bound to Philadelphia, left Kingston, Ja., on the 6th ult., and was wrecked off Rocky Point, on the 7th, at 10 P. M. Captain and crew saved. Hull, etc., sold at auction for £260.

Brig Wm. Creevy, Haley, from Bermuda for New York, remained at Kingston, Ja., 15th ult., repairing.

Schr Dirigo, hence for Bath, arrived at Boston yesterday with loss of maintopmast and sails. The pumps breaking down she could not be kept free of water, and was fallen in with on the 3d inst., 50 miles from Thatcher's Island, by the schr Northerner, and assisted into port. The D. has 9 feet of water in her hold.

Schrs Emily and Jennie, Hewitt; H. Simmons, Godfrey; John Cadwalader, Steelman; and S. L. Simmons, Gandy, for Philadelphia, sailed from Salem 30th ult.

Schr E. L. Danenhower, Shepard, hence, at Boston 3d instant.

Schrs J. Kienzle, Steelman, for Philadelphia, and C. W. Lake, Huntley, for Wilmington, Del., cleared at Boston 3d instant.

Schr J. J. Bright, Shaw, hence, at Boston 2d inst.

Schr F. R. Baird, Ireland, at Matanzas 23d ult., for Philadelphia 29th.

Schr Elizabeth McGee, Smith, hence, at Kingston, Ja., 14th ult.

Schr John Walker, for Philadelphia, sailed from Norwich 1st inst.

Schr S. B. Franklin, for Philadelphia from Boston, at Holmes' Hole 2d inst.

Schrs George S. Adams and J. H. Wainwright, for Philadelphia, at Holmes' Hole 3d inst.

Schrs Jesse Wilson, Eva Bell, Julia A. Garrison, R. W. Tull, J. V. Wellington, W. T. Phelps, James Alderdice, Paul & Thompson, Minnesota, J. M. Fitzpatrick, for Philadelphia from Boston; Emma F. Sinnickson, Gloucester, for do.; Frank Howard, Vinalhaven, for do.; John Cadwalader, Salem for do., at Holmes' Hole 1st inst.

Schrs Hattie, Carter; H. T. Hedges, Franklin; and N. W. McKee, Ketchum, for Philadelphia, sailed from Providence 1st inst.

Schr Nautilus, Ham, for Philadelphia, sailed from Fall River 1st inst.

Schr Clarissa Allen, Hale, for Philadelphia, sailed from Bristol 1st inst.

MISCELLANY.

Three men were rescued from the rigging of the barque Leah, Jacques, from Buenos Ayres for Philadelphia, which was lost on the Banco Chico, in the river Plate, 9th of March. The remainder of the crew had left the vessel in the ship's boat.

The Charleston *Courier* says:—It is understood that the parties representing the steamer Oriental and the British brig J. L. Pye, have agreed that the compensation to be paid the former shall be $4766. This action will have to be confirmed by the Court before it is complete. This award, it is said, amounts to about 40 per cent. on the value of vessel and cargo. It will be remembered that the British brig J. L. Pye, of St. John, N. B., from London for Philadelphia, with a cargo of iron, clay, etc., was fallen in with at sea, entirely dismasted, by the steamer Oriental, from Boston for New Orleans, and the brig was taken in charge by the steamer and brought about four hundred miles to this port, the above sum being the compensation for this service.

LEGAL NOTICES.

IN THE ORPHANS' COURT FOR THE CITY AND COUNTY OF PHILADELPHIA.
Estate of PRISCILLA BARNHURST, deceased.
The Auditor appointed by the Court to audit, settle, and adjust the final account of J. HALL ROHRMAN and JOHN BARNHURST, Executors of estate of PRISCILLA BARNHURST, deceased, and to report distribution of the balance in the hands of the accountant, will meet the parties interested, for the purpose of his appointment, on TUESDAY, May 11, A. D. 1869, at eleven (11) o'clock A. M., at his office, No. 406 WALNUT Street, in the city of Philadelphia.
4 30 fmw5t* WILLIAM D. BAKER, Auditor.

IN THE ORPHANS' COURT FOR THE CITY AND COUNTY OF PHILADELPHIA.
Estate of WILLIAM GRUNDLOCK, deceased.
The auditor appointed by the Court to audit, settle, and adjust the account of CATHARINE GRUNDLOCK, Administratrix of WILLIAM GRUNDLOCK, deceased, and to report distribution of the balance in the hands of the accountants, will meet the parties interested, for the purpose of his appointment, on TUESDAY, May 18, 1869, at 4 o'clock P. M., at his Office, No. 32 S. THIRD Street, in the city of Philadelphia. SAMUEL B. HUEY,
5 5 wfm3t Auditor.

WANTS.

WANTED—50 BOARDERS AT THE
STETSON HOUSE,
No. 445 N. THIRD Street.
$5 per Week, and a First-class Table. 4 17 1m

WANTED—LOCAL AND TRAVELLING Agents in every city and town in the United States. Great inducements offered to active men. Call, or address with stamp, WOOD & CO., Room 16, No. 400 CHESNUT treet, Phila. 2 6 3m

TO BUILDERS, CONTRACTORS, ETC.—
THE RICHMOND GRANITE COMPANY
have constantly arriving at their extensive new wharf, first below South street, Schuylkill, granite of the best quality, and are prepared to supply the trade by the cargo or single piece, for buildings, monumental and cemetery work, etc. etc.

Estimates given for all kinds of work in granite, shipped direct from the quarries.

Large Platforms, fine Dressed Curbing, Belgian Paving Blocks, Dressed Monument Bases, of all sizes, on hand.

Office of the Company,
4 24 swfit* No. 1708 CHESNUT Street.

WOODLANDS CEMETERY COMPANY.—The following Managers and Officers have been elected for the year 1869:—
ELI K. PRICE, President.

William H. Moore,	William W. Keen,
Samuel S. Moon,	Ferdinand J. Dreer,
Gillies Dallett,	George L. Busby,
Edwin Greble,	B. A. Knight.

Secretary and Treasurer, JOSEPH B. TOWNSEND.
The Managers have passed a resolution requiring both Lot-holders and Visitors to present tickets at the entrance for admission to the Cemetery. Tickets may be had at the Office of the Company, No. 813 ARCH Street, or of any of the Managers. 1 22

JOHN FARNUM & CO., COMMISSION MERchants and Manufacturers of Conestoga Ticking, etc., No. 233 CHESNUT Street, Philadelphia. 11 wfm3

WATCHES, JEWELRY, ETC.

JAS. E. CALDWELL & CO.,
JEWELLERS,
No. 819 CHESNUT Street,
(Until their late Store is rebuilt),
HAVE NOW
An Entirely New Stock of Goods,
To replace that destroyed by fire, and are now opening
PARIS MANTEL CLOCKS,
Single and in sets, with SIDE ORNAMENTS.
Bardou & Son's newest and best grades of
OPERA GLASSES,
Bridal, Party, and Opera Fans.
The latest contributions of Art in
REAL BRONZE.
A largely increased supply of
Diamonds, Fine Watches, Jewelry,
AND
ARTISTIC SILVER WARE.
Also, a very full line of
GORHAM MANF'G COMPANY'S
FINE ELECTRO-PLATED WARES.
PRICES MODERATE. [4 5 mwf 1mrp

LEWIS LADOMUS & CO.
DIAMOND DEALERS & JEWELERS.
WATCHES and JEWELRY REPAIRED.
802 Chestnut St., Phila.

Ladies' and Gents' Watches,
AMERICAN AND IMPORTED,
Of the most celebrated makers.
FINE VEST CHAINS AND LEONTINES,
in 14 and 18 karat.
DIAMOND an other Jewelry of the latest designs.
Engagement and Wedding Rings, in 18-karat and coin.
Solid Silver-Ware for Bridal Presents, Table Cutlery, Plated Ware, etc. 3 27

C. & A. PEQUIGNOT,
MANUFACTURERS OF
WATCH CASES,
AND DEALERS IN AMERICAN AND FOREIGN
WATCHES,
No. 13 South SIXTH Street,
MANUFACTORY, No. 22 S. FIFTH Street.
ESTABLISHED 1828.

WATCHES, JEWELRY,
CLOCKS, SILVERWARE, and
FANCY GOODS.
C. W. RUSSELL,
NO. 22 N. SIXTH STREET, PHILADELPHIA.

WILLIAM B. WARNE & CO.,
Wholesale Dealers in
WATCHES AND JEWELRY,
S. E. corner SEVENTH and CHESNUT Streets,
3 25] Second floor, and late of No. 35 S. THIRD St.

SPOOL SILK, THREAD, ETC.

REMOVAL.—PRICES REDUCED.
W. H. MABREY
Would respectfully call the attention of his old customers, and all manufacturers of Clothing and Shoes, and others, who use Spool Silk, Thread, Cotton, Needles, Shuttles, and Sewing Machine Trimmings generally, that he has removed from No. 122 North FOURTH Street to
No. 235 ARCH Street,
Where he will be happy to see all, and sell all goods at reduced prices, and defy all competition in prices and quality.
3 31 wfm3m W. H. MABREY, No. 235 ARCH St.

PLUMBING AND GAS FITTING.

WM. H. RADFORD,
PRACTICAL
PLUMBER, GAS FITTER,
AND DRAIN LAYER,
243 South Fifteenth Street,
Below Locust.

PROPOSALS.

PROPOSALS FOR SUPPLIES.—
OFFICE OF THE CHIEF SIGNAL OFFICER, WASHINGTON, D. C., April 22, 1869.
Sealed Proposals, in duplicate, will be received at this office until 12 M. on FRIDAY, the 30th instant, for supplying the Signal Service of the army with the following articles, viz.:—
Twenty-five (25) HAND TELESCOPES, with Straps and Caps complete.
Sixty-five (65) MARINE GLASSES (Binocular), with Cases and Straps complete.
The whole to be delivered on or before the 1st of July next.
The Telescopes must be of not less than thirty-three (33), and the Marine Glasses of not less than five (5), magnifying powers, and both of defining power, and make similar and equal to the models in this office.
Envelopes to be endorsed "Proposals," and addressed to the undersigned.
Further particulars and requirements made known on application to this office.
The time for the reception of the above mentioned proposals is extended to MONDAY, the 10th day of May next, at 12 M., and the time for furnishing the supplies to the 10th day of July next.
By order of the Chief Signal Officer of the Army.
L. B. NORTON,
Brevet Major, U. S. Army,
4 26 12t Property and Disbursing Officer.

DEPOT QUARTERMASTER'S OFFICE, PHILADELPHIA, April 23, 1869.
Sealed Proposals will be received at this Office until THURSDAY, May 6, 1869, at 12 o'clock M., for the manufacture and delivery at the Schuylkill Arsenal of
225 Knapsacks,
225 Haversacks,
225 Canteens, with Corks and Straps.
Samples of which can be seen at this Office, and to which the articles must conform in all respects.
Bidders will state in their proposals how soon the articles can be delivered, which must not be later than the 8th of June next.
The Quartermaster's Department reserves the right to reject any and all bids.
Any additional information desired by the parties wishing to bid, will be furnished upon application to this Office, where also blank forms of proposals can be obtained.
H. M. ENOS,
Brevet Colonel and A. Q. M., U. S. A.,
4 29 6t Depot Quartermaster.

FIRE AND BURGLAR PROOF SAFE

MARVIN'S
Patent Alum and Dry Plaster
FIRE-PROOF SAFES
ARE THE MOST DESIRABLE FOR QUALITY FINISH, AND PRICE.

MARVIN'S

SPHERICAL BURGLAR SAFES
Cannot be Sledged!
Cannot be Wedged!
Cannot be Drilled
BANK VAULTS,
VAULT DOORS,
EXPRESS BOXES,
FAMILY PLATE SAFES,
COMBINATION LOCKS,
Please send for a catalogue to
MARVIN & CO.,
721 CHESNUT Street,
(MASONIC HALL), PHILADELPHIA,
265 BROADWAY, NEW YORK
108 BANK STREET, CLEVELAND, OHIO.
SECOND-HAND SAFES OF ALL MAKES FOR SALE LOW. [2 13 sw3m
SAFES AND MACHINERY MOVED.

CHAMPION SAFES!

UNSUCCESSFUL BURGLARY.
LETTER OF MESSRS. DAVID DOWS & CO.
NEW YORK, April 10, 1869.
HERRING, FARREL & SHERMAN,
No. 251 Broadway.
Gents:—On the night of the 22d ultimo, our store, No. 20 South street, was entered, and a desperate attempt made by burglars upon one of your safes in our counting-room.
The key to the safe in which we kept our securities was locked inside of our fire-proof book safe, the doors of which were literally cut to pieces; from this they obtained the key to the other safe and opened it. Fortunately we had one of your Burglar-Proof Banker's Chests inside, in which our valuables were deposited. This they went to work at with a will, and evidently used up all their time and tools in vain attempts to force it. The night was dark and stormy, and the fact of their knowing where our key was kept shows that their plans were well matured. They tried wedging the door and body of the Chest, and the faithful safe bears evidence of the labor and skill devoted to the work. All was useless, and it is with great satisfaction we report that upon opening it we found our securities *all safe*, and can therefore cheerfully indorse the Burglar-Proof work recommended by you.
You will please send the new safe purchased by us to our counting-house, and take the old one, to show that some safes are still manufactured worthy of the name. DAVID DOWS & CO.

FARREL, HERRING & CO.,
CHAMPION SAFES,
NO. 629 CHESNUT STREET,
4 17 4ptf PHILADELPHIA.

SEVERE TEST
AND
GREAT TRIUMPH
OF
MAISER'S FIRE-PROOF SAFES,
At the Great Fire and entire destruction of the MAYMOTH SKATING RINK, TWENTY-FIRST AND RACE STREETS.
The MAISER SAFE used by Mr. Proskauer, the Caterer, at the great Odd Fellows' Ball, was taken from the ruins the day after the fire, and opened on the ground, before an immense crowd of spectators. Notwithstanding that it had been at a white heat for a long time, the contents were found to be wholly uninjured.
The hero has returned to his companions at
MAISER'S SAFE STORE,
No. 434 RACE Street,
Where he can be examined. 5 3 mwf1m

C. L. MAISER,
MANUFACTURER OF
FIRE AND BURGLAR-PROOF SAFES,
LOCKSMITH, BELL-HANGER, AND DEALER IN BUILDING HARDWARE,
3 5] No. 434 RACE Street.

DEAFNESS.—EVERY INSTRUMENT THAT science and skill have invented to assist the hearing in every degree of deafness; also, Respirators; also, Crandall's Patent Crutches, superior to any others in use, at P. MADEIRA'S, No. 115 S. TENTH Street, below Chesnut.

CHROMO LITHOGRAPHS.

PICTURES FOR PRESENT
A. S. ROBINSON,
No. 910 CHESNUT Street,
Has just received exquisite specimens of
ART, SUITABLE FOR HOLIDAY GIFTS.
FINE DRESDEN "ENAMELS" ON PORCELAIN, IN GREAT VARIETY.
SPLENDID PAINTED PHOTOGRAPHS,
Including a Number of Choice Gems.
A SUPERB LINE OF CHROMOS.
A large assortment of
NEW ENGRAVINGS, ETC.
Also, RICH STYLES FRAMES, of elegant new patterns. 3 1

WINDOW SCREEN.

FLIES AND MOSQUITOES.
MAGOUN'S PATENT ADJUSTABLE
WINDOW SCREEN
WILL FIT ANY WINDOW.
SELLERS BROTHERS,
NO. 623 MARKET ST., PHILADELPHIA
SOLE MANUFACTURERS.
Liberal discount to the trade. 4 29 1m

PAPER HANGINGS.

BEAN & WARD,
PLAIN AND DECORATIVE
PAPER HANGINGS,
NO. 251 SOUTH THIRD STREET,
BETWEEN WALNUT AND SPRUCE,
PHILADELPHIA.
COUNTRY WORK PROMPTLY ATTENDED TO. 2 18

LOOK! LOOK!! LOOK!!!—WALL PAPERS and Linen Window Shades Manufactured, the cheapest in the city, at JOHNSTON'S Depot, No. 1033 SPRING GARDEN Street, below Eleventh, Branch, No. 307 FEDERAL Street, Camden, New Jersey. 2 25]

A HANDSOME ASSORTMENT OF WALL PAPERS and Window Shades. S. F. BALDERSTON & SON, No. 902 SPRING GARDEN Stt. [2 25 3m

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

BUREAU VERITAS
(FRENCH LLOYDS).
INTERNATIONAL REGISTER FOR CLASSIFICATION OF VESSELS.
THE REGISTER VERITAS, containing the Classification of Vessels surveyed in the Continental, British and American ports, for the year 1869, is FOR SALE by the Agents in New York.
ALF MERIAN & CO.,
4 26 No. 49 EXCHANGE PLACE.

THE FAMILY DOCTOR.—A DICTIONARY OF DOMESTIC MEDICINE AND SURGERY, Especially adapted for family use.
BY A DISPENSARY SURGEON.
Illustrated with upwards of One Thousand Illustrations, crown 8vo., cloth, 750 pages and an Appendix, $2 50; half morocco, $4. Agents wanted. Apply to
GEORGE GEBBIE,
4 23 1m No. 730 SANSOM Street.

GENT.'S FURNISHING GOODS.

PATENT SHOULDER-SEAM
SHIRT MANUFACTORY,
AND GENTLEMEN, FURNISHING STORE.
PERFECT FITTING SHIRTS AND DRAWERS made from measurement at very short notice.
All other articles of GENTLEMEN'S DRESS GOODS in full variety.
WINCHESTER & CO.,
11 2 No. 706 CHESNUT Street.

H. S. K. C.
Harris' Seamless Kid Gloves.
EVERY PAIR WARRANTED.
EXCLUSIVE AGENTS FOR GENTS' GLOVES.
J. W. SCOTT & CO.,
5 27 3rp NO. 814 CHESNUT STREET.

CALL AT AYRE'S SHIRT DEPOT, NO. 58 N. SIXTH Street, below Arch, and get some of his IMPROVED SHOULDER SEAM PATTERN SHIRTS, which surpass all other Shirts for neatness of fit on the breast, comfort in the neck, and ease on the shoulder.
Also, Ties Scarfs, Bows, Gloves, Hosiery, etc., etc., etc 4 8 mwsrp5

HOTELS AND RESTAURANTS.

REMOVAL
OF
J. W. PRICE'S RESTAURANT
FROM
FOURTH AND CHESNUT
TO
No. 305 CHESNUT Street.
ON THURSDAY, MAY 6,
I will open my new and greatly enlarged DINING ESTABLISHMENT, at No. 305 CHESNUT Street, where I have fitted up the first and second stories with every comfort and convenience for LADIES and GENTLEMEN.
The dining-rooms are large and airy, and no pains will be spared to insure a continuance and increase of the generous patronage which has been hitherto extended to my establishment by the public.
4 29 6t J. W. PRICE.

PATENTS.

OFFICE FOR PROCURING PATENTS,
FORREST BUILDINGS,
NO. 119 S. FOURTH STREET, PHILA.,
And Marble Buildings,
No. 460 SEVENTH Street, opposite U. S. Patent Office, Washington, D. C.
H. HOWSON,
Solicitor of Patents.
C. HOWSON,
Attorney at Law.
Communications to be addressed to the Principal Office, Philadelphia. 4 1 1m*

DRUGGIST'S SUNDRIES.

R. H. TURNER,
WHOLESALE DEALER IN
COMBS, BRUSHES, PERFUMERY,
AND
DRUGGISTS' SUNDRIES,
No. 324 CHESNUT STREET,
SECOND FLOOR,
4 9 1m PHILADELPHIA.

BOARDING.

AT NO. 1121 GIRARD STREET MAY BE obtained furnished and unfurnished rooms for lodging. Board also, if desired. 3 1 tf

AMUSEMENTS.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC.
ENGLISH OPERA COMPANY.
MRS. C. RICHINGS BERNARD.....DIRECTRESS
Last engagement in this city of the present organization.
THIS (Wednesday) EVENING, May 5,
Balfe's charming Opera of the
ROSE OF CASTILE.
With the following artistes in the cast:—
MRS. C. R. BERNARD, MRS. E. SEGUIN, MRS. GONZALES, MESSRS. CASTLE, CAMPBELL, SEGUIN, DREW, and J. G. PEAKES.
THURSDAY EVENING—CRISPINO.
FRIDAY EVENING, May 7, 1869,
ANNUAL BENEFIT OF A. S. PENNOYER,
BUSINESS MANAGER,
MARTHA.
Saturday Afternoon—GRAND FAMILY MATINEE,
FRA DIAVOLO
PRICES OF ADMISSION.
Parquette, Parquette Circle, and Balcony, ONE DOLLAR. No extra charge for reserving.
Family Circle.....50 cents
Amphitheatre.....25 cents
Box sheets now open at Trumpler's Music Store, Chesnut street, and the Academy.
J. F. ZIMMERMAN, Treasurer.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC.
RICHINGS' ENGLISH OPERA.
MRS. C. RICHINGS BERNARD.....DIRECTRESS
BENEFIT OF
S. BEHRENS,
MONDAY EVENING, May 10, 1869.
Seats may be obtained THURSDAY, May, 6, 9 A. M., at the Academy of Music, and at C. W. A. Trumpler's music store.
THE BOHEMIAN GIRL.
First and only appearance of
MISS SUSAN GALTON,
By kind permission of Messrs. Tunison & Parsons, of the Theatre Comique, where she is now performing.
CASTLE, CAMPBELL, SEGUIN.
INCREASED ORCHESTRA. 1t

WALNUT ST. THEATRE. BEGINS AT 7¾.
THIS (Wednesday) EVENING, May 5,
The distinguished author and comedian,
MR. JOHN BROUGHAM,
Whose engagement is positively limited to
TWELVE NIGHTS,
Previous to his departure for California, will appear as
TERRY THE SWELL,
In his great
DRAMATIC SATIRE
Upon the vices and follies of the present time, entitled
THE LOTTERY OF LIFE.
FRIDAY, BENEFIT OF MR. JOHN BROUGHAM.

MRS. JOHN DREW'S ARCH STREET THEATRE. Begins quarter to 8 o'clock.
THIRD WEEK OF LOTTA.
LOTTA in a new piece, PEPINA.
MONDAY, EVERY EVENING, AND SATURDAY AFTERNOON at 2,
LOTTA'S original Dual Drama,
PEPINA.
PEPINA.....LOTTA
MYRTLE MYDDLETON.....
THURSDAY—BENEFIT OF CUBAN PATIOTS.
FRIDAY—LOTTA'S BENEFIT.

THEATRE COMIQUE, SEVENTH STREET, below Arch. Commences at 8 o'clock.
TUNISON & CO.....Proprietors
Third week of the gifted young Lyric Artiste,
MISS SUSAN GALTON,
TWO NEW COMIC OPERAS TO-NIGHT,
"JESSIE LEA"
and "LES DEUX AVEUGLES,"
one by Offenbach, one by Macferran, the whole Company appearing. MATINEE SATURDAY. 5 3 6t

FOX'S AMERICAN THEATRE.—First appearance here of THE DASHWOOD SISTERS. First appearance here of HARRY GILBERT, Pantomimist.
Great success of the Premieres. Three Ballets every evening. Gus Williams in six new Songs. Sallie Swift, Louise Robinson, and Kate Farrington in their great roles.
LOOK OUT FOR SATURDAY MATINEES.

NEW YORK CIRCUS.
From the Hippotheatron Buildings, Fourteenth street, opposite the Academy of Music, New York.
L. B. LENT.....DIRECTOR

PRELIMINARY ANNOUNCEMENT!
The public are respectfully informed that this celebrated metropolitan troupe will exhibit in Philadelphia,
ON EIGHTH STREET, ABOVE RACE,
FOR TWO WEEKS ONLY,
COMMENCING MONDAY, May 10,
when will be presented a series of these
BRILLIANT, EXCITING, AND ELEGANT,
EQUESTRIAN ENTERTAINMENTS
which for years have proved one of the most popular and successful features of the public amusements of New York, and which, for variety and splendor, will be found
UNPARALLELED IN AMERICA!
Full particulars in future advertisements. 5 3 tf

ST. AUGUSTINE'S CHURCH, FOURTH ST.
ORGAN OPENING AND SACRED CONCERT,
THURSDAY EVENING, May 6, 1869.
The Organ, rebuilt, with Electro-Magnetic Action, by Standbridge Brothers, will be performed upon by
MR. HENRY G. THUNDER
and Master ROBERT WINTERBOTTOM, and a choice programme of Classical Music. Gems fro mMOZART's Requiem, etc., etc., will be given by the Choir, aided by Mr. Thunder's Choral Class.
Tickets 50 cents. For sale at Music Stores, etc., or at the Church in the evening. 5 3 4t

EXHIBITION OF WATER-COLOR DRAWINGS, IN AID OF THE CHILDREN'S HOSPITAL.—Open daily, from 9 A. M. to 5 P. M., and from 8 to 10 P. M., at the Artist Fund Galleries, No. 1334 CHESNUT Street. Tickets, 25 cents; season tickets, $1; for sale at the Galleries. 4 23 1m

SENTZ AND HASSLER'S
LAST MATINEE,
SATURDAY, May 8, at 4 P. M.
Unfinished Symphony.....Schubert
Rienzi Overture.....Wagner
And other varieties. 5 4 3t

PENNSYLVANIA ACADEMY OF FINE ARTS.—The Forty-sixth Annual Spring Exhibition of Paintings, Sculpture, &c., is now open.
Admission, 25c.; Season Tickets, 50c. [4 26 3t
Open from 9 A. M. to 6½ P. M., and from 7½ to 10 P. M.

VALER'S (LATE MILLER'S) WINTER GARDEN, Nos. 720, 722, 724, and 726 VINE Street.
THE GRAND ORCHESTRION, formerly the property of the GRAND DUKE OF BADEN, purchased at great expense by JACOB VALER, of this city, in combination with FLAMER'S ORCHESTRA and Miss NELLIE ANDERSON, will perform EVERY AFTERNOON and EVENING at the above-mentioned place. Admission free. 1 13 tf

CHESNUT STREET RINK,
OPEN DAILY FROM 8 A. M. TO 10½ P. M.
FOR VELOCIPEDE RIDING.
Admission, 10c. Riding Tickets, 20 and 50 cents.
Velocipedes for sale at factory prices. 5 5wths3t

ROOFING.

READY ROOFING.—This Roofing is adapted to all buildings. It can be applied to
STEEP OR FLAT ROOFS

Evening Telegraph

PUBLISHED EVERY AFTERNOON
(SUNDAYS EXCEPTED),
AT THE EVENING TELEGRAPH BUILDING,
NO. 108 S. THIRD STREET,
PHILADELPHIA.

The Price is three cents per copy (double sheet); or eighteen cents per week, payable to the carrier by whom served. The subscription price by mail is Nine Dollars per annum, or One Dollar and Fifty cents for two months, invariably in advance for the time ordered.

WEDNESDAY, MAY 5, 1869.

LABOR AND CAPITAL.

VARIOUS circumstances have conspired to attract an unusual degree of attention to industrial questions, and discussions of the Eight-Hour Movement, Strikes, Co-operation, Free Trade, and Protection are awakening increased interest. The business of the country has gradually been undergoing such a change that a considerable amount of capital is now necessary to insure the permanent success of nearly all important new enterprises, and year after year the difficulty of advancing from the position of employe to employer increases. In former times it required little more effort for a journeyman to become a "boss" than for an apprentice to become a journeyman; but now, since it is evident to many thousands of skilled laborers that in all human probability they will live and die in the service of others, they naturally feel a deep interest in all the problems connected with the association of capital and labor.

Heretofore these problems have attracted infinitely more attention in Europe than in the United States. There, laboring men have known for centuries that only a favored few of their number could become employers. Farm work has been done almost exclusively by tenants, and the labor connected with mechanical, manufacturing, and mining pursuits has been performed by men in the pay of capitalists. Intelligent and aspiring European workmen have therefore based their hopes on emigration, or on the development of various phases of the co-operative movement, rather than on their individual ascension of the steep steps of the ladder of fortune. As a practical result, co-operation is much better understood and better regulated on the Continent and in England than in this country, and trades unions are in some respects more thoroughly organized. In England co-operative stores designed to reduce the price of the provisions and clothing purchased by operatives have been wonderfully successful; and in France and Germany many opportunities have been offered to workmen to obtain a small joint interest in the establishments where they are employed. In the United States the necessity of similar organizations has never yet been generally recognized, but sundry attempts made in different portions of the country indicate the drift of public sentiment, and foreshadow the time when many more of these cordial alliances of labor and capital will be established.

In all these movements the fact should be kept steadily in view that the doctrine that there is an irrepressible conflict between employers and employes is exploded. One of the highest aims of modern civilization is to reconcile and adjust the differences which, in a ruder age, resulted either in the unmitigated oppression of the children of toil or a series of brutal conflicts, and to establish harmony where heretofore either bloody discord or slavery prevailed. It is by no means impossible, and scarcely improbable, that eventually this country will furnish the highest and best types of co-operation, and suggest the best modes of bridging over the yawning gulf between enterprising wealth and industrious poverty, as it has already furnished the working model of the only great and powerful republican government of the age.

As helps to the end that should be kept steadily in view for the common good of all concerned, two things should be carefully avoided—false steps and free trade. We regard the movement in favor of a reduction of the time of labor to eight hours, with the understanding that ten-hours' pay is to be awarded for a diminished amount of toil, as a false step. It is manifestly unjust, and, like all other forms of injustice, it awakens feelings of resentment and provokes retaliation. It irritates employers, without benefitting any considerable number of those who are employed. It also generates hopes which can never be realized. The best cure for poverty, and the only sure specific, is hard work. Men who wish to rise in the world, and to step forward even by slow degrees, will find their best reliance under any industrial system in extra exertion. If all the men who now work ten hours per day adopt the eight-hour rule, it will be impossible to prevent a diminished product or utilization of the bounties of nature, and diminished wages will be inevitable, either in the shape of a reduced number of dollars, or in the diminution of the purchasing power of a given amount of money.

Free trade, or any such approximation to it as is possible in the present financial condition of the country, would exercise an equally deplorable influence upon the fortunes of skilled laborers as well as upon capital. Their prosperity depends, in a large degree, upon the abundance of employment, and everything which tends to entrust to the manufacturers of other countries the commissions which can and should be executed here, acts and reacts, through a thousand ramifications, in a detrimental way, upon the employes as well the employers of the United States. American prosperity can be estimated more accurately by the condition of the tariff than by any other single test, and a prime requisite of the continued well-being of the intelligent and skilful workmen of this country is their continued protection from the destructive influences of foreign competition. If America does all of her own work that she is capable of doing—her skilled labor as well as her rude labor—and does it thoroughly and industriously—half the difficulty of securing to the employe a liberal reward for his services will be overcome, and he will soon be able to devise measures for the investment of his surplus earnings in the business which he best understands.

THE PRINCIPLE OF ROTATION.

THE evil effects of wholesale removals from office are being generally discussed by the press, and on all sides the principle of rotation in office is being condemned. Its advocates seek to counterbalance the arguments against its expediency by citing the almost universal demand on the part of the Republican journals of the country for a change in the *personnel* of the Federal offices at the beginning of the new administration. Hoping thus to bolster up the rotation system, a Washington correspondent endeavors to show that the number of removals has not been excessive in proportion to the demands of the very journals that now condemn the principle involved, and gives an elaborate table setting forth the number of removals of assessors and collectors of internal revenue in each State in the Union. Altogether the number of such officials reaches 483, and up to the close of April 119 assessors and 122 collectors had been displaced by President Grant—a total of 241, or just one-half of the entire number! In some of the leading States, such as Ohio, Indiana, Illinois, and Massachusetts, changes have been made in not more than one-third of the offices, while in other States the removals have been even more unfrequent. Of this latter class New Jersey presents a notable instance, only two of the ten revenue officers within its borders having thus far been disturbed. This inequality, of course, involves a disproportionate share of removals in the other States. In the South the axe has been especially active, and almost a clean sweep has been made; while in the two greatest States in the Union, Pennsylvania and New York, the proportion of removals has been very large. Of the 48 assessors and collectors in Pennsylvania, 34—more than two-thirds—have been changed, 18 assessors and 16 collectors having given place to President Grant's appointees. In New York there are 64 assessors and collectors; and 19 of the former and 16 of the latter—a total of 35, or more than one-half—have been ousted.

Thus in about one month's time full half of the vast machinery for the collection of the internal revenue has undergone a total transformation, involving the removal of not less than 2000 persons, and the appointment of an equal number in their places. To appreciate the magnitude of the interests involved in this illustration of the practical workings of the rotating system, we must glance at the figures representing the amount of money which passes every year through the hands of this official brigade, and remember that in the case of nearly every new appointee a man entirely inexperienced in the business has the people in his power. That the great majority of the persons entrusted with the collection of the revenue by the President, directly and indirectly, have entered upon the discharge of their responsible duties with an acknowledged reputation for honesty, we hope we are justified in believing. That a correspondingly great majority of those whose opportunities for plunder have been terminated availed themselves of these opportunities to the fullest extent, we are forced to believe. The immediate removal of all such officials was not only justifiable, but necessary, and their retention in office would have been a downright outrage upon the people who have so long been their victims. But just here lies the point of the argument in favor of a radical reform in our civil service. The mere fact that any reasonable-minded person can justify the removal of 2000 officials in a single branch of the governmental service within a single month, on the ground either of expediency or necessity, shows how inherently wrong is the system which has become fastened upon the nation. If ordinary business discretion and care had been taken in the original filling of these offices, as the world goes for honesty and capacity, not one change in twenty would have been either necessary or expedient. It is simply because honesty and capacity were not made the tests of qualification in the first instance, that people who desire to see these elements of character imparted to our civil service can look with complacency upon these wholesale removals. And simply because honesty and capacity have not been, and could not be, made the sole tests of qualification in all the appointments of President Grant, our present civil service, with all the improvement it displays when brought into comparison with its rottenness under the last administration, is far below that of almost every other civilized government in respect to the elements of purity and efficiency. The whole trouble results from the application of the iniquitous maxim that "To the victors belong the spoils." When we are thoroughly and entirely rid of this Jacksonian legacy, and not until then, may we anticipate a change for the better; and the only way in which we can be rid of it is by the establishment, by authority of Congress, of a regular civil service, modelled upon that of England, France, and the other countries of Europe.

THE MISMANAGEMENT OF GIRARD COLLEGE.

THE charge to the Grand Jury which was delivered yesterday by Judge Allison is full of matter of information and importance to every citizen of Philadelphia, and it is well calculated to attract the attention of all who are interested in our public institutions, and especially in the administration of the valuable trusts held by the city. The suicide of Twitchell was dwelt upon by Judge Allison for the purpose of forcibly illustrating the necessity of a more critical examination of the management of the County Prison and similar institutions than has been given heretofore, and the Judge very properly alluded to the impropriety of the officers and managers being notified of the day and hour when the Grand Jury might be expected to visit them. Of course in a matter of this kind it is of the first importance that the Grand Jury should be able to obtain a correct idea of the usual routine, and not be conducted through corridors, cells, and workshops that have been arranged especially for their inspection. The mere liability to visits at any time from the Grand Jury will have a tendency to make the managers more careful and vigilant, and will conduce to better discipline.

The most important part of Judge Allison's charge, however, is that which refers to the disgraceful mismanagement of Girard College. This institution, which ought to be a pride and ornament to the city of Philadelphia, has been, of late years at least, little else than a public scandal and disgrace. Its management has fallen into the hands of politicians of the lowest grade, who think of nothing and care for nothing but to use the power and influence of Girard's noble bequest for their own selfish aggrandisement. It is true that there are gentlemen connected with its Board of Managers and in other capacities whose integrity cannot be impeached, but they have long since been disgusted with their associates, and, in despair of ever being able to accomplish anything beneficial for the institution, are anxious to free themselves from the discredit which attaches to any connection with the political wire-pullers with whom they are thrown in company; and they are only restrained from doing so because they feel that it is more than ever necessary that there should be some honest men on hand to watch the rogues.

Judge Allison's statements with regard to the internal management of Girard College are calculated to excite the indignation of every right-minded citizen of Philadelphia. The cruelties practised towards the boys by confinement in cold, dark, and filthy cells are not only disgraceful in themselves, but they reflect in the strongest manner upon the general mismanagement of this noble charity by those who ought to have the greatest interest in carrying out in letter and spirit the benevolent intentions of its founder. The experience of the past, however, has taught us that it is useless to expect any improvement as matters now stand. Our only hope for a proper administration of the trusts held by the city is in the law which was passed by the Legislature at its last session, but which still awaits the signature of the Governor. If he has signed it, no notification of the fact has been made. This bill was one of the few entirely commendable measures that engaged the attention of the Legislature, and it was endorsed by every newspaper of influence in Philadelphia, without distinction of party; and every citizen who takes the slightest interest in the various institutions which are affected by its provisions felt that by it alone could we possibly obtain an honest and creditable administration of the public trusts. The measure met with no opposition whatever, except from those who are directly interested in maintaining the present disgraceful state of affairs as set forth in Judge Allison's charge to the Grand Jury, and it should long ago have received the approval of the Governor.

We hope that the Grand Jury will make a careful and thorough examination of the matters connected with the inside management of Girard College, to which their attention was called by the Judge, and, if there is any possibility of doing so, make such a presentment as will bring the guilty parties to justice. In the meantime the Governor, if he has not already done so, ought, without further delay, to sign the important law passed by the Legislature, so that it may go into operation. The present disgraceful state of affairs ought certainly not to be permitted to continue a moment longer than necessary.

THE RITUALISTIC PERFORMANCES which took place at Christ Church, New York, on Monday morning, certainly surpassed anything of the kind yet indulged in at St. Alban's. If the latter establishment does not exert itself, the glory of fantastic worship will depart from it forever.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

FOR THE SUMMER.—TO PREVENT sunburn and all discolorations and irritations of the skin, bites of mosquitoes or other insects, use Wright's Alconated Glycerine Tablet. It is deliciously fragrant, transparent, and has no equal as a toilet soap. For sale by druggists generally. R. & G. A. WRIGHT, No. 624 CHESNUT Street. 4 5

A MUSICAL ENTERTAINMENT WILL be given by the members of the GREEN HILL PRESBYTERIAN SABBATH SCHOOL, assisted by a part of the GERMANIA ORCHESTRA, in the church, GIRARD Avenue, above Sixteenth street, FRIDAY EVENING, May 7, 1869. Exercises commence at 8 o'clock. Admission Twenty-five cents. 5 5 3t

PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD COMPANY. TREASURER'S DEPARTMENT, PHILADELPHIA, PENNA., April 2, 1869. TO THE STOCKHOLDERS OF THE PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD COMPANY.

All Stockholders, as registered on the Books of this Company on the 30th day of April, 1869, will be entitled to subscribe for 25 Per Cent. of their respective interests in New Stock at Par, as follows:—

First. Fifty per cent. at the time of subscription, between the 15th day of May, 1869, and the 30th day of June, 1869.

Second. Fifty per cent. between the 15th day of November, 1869, and the 31st day of December, 1869; or, if Stockholders should prefer, the whole amount may be paid up at the time of subscription, and each instalment so paid shall be entitled to a pro rata of the Dividend that may be declared on full shares.

Third. That every Stockholder holding less than four shares shall be entitled to subscribe for one share; and those holding more than a multiple of four shares shall be entitled to subscribe for an additional share.

Fourth. All shares upon which instalments are yet to be paid under Resolution of May 13, 1868, will be entitled to their allotment of the 25 Per Cent. at par, as though they were paid in full.

THOMAS T. FIRTH, Treasurer.
4 2 2m

IMPORTANT TO BUYERS OF HOSIERY.—Messrs. COOK & BROTHER, Importers of Hosiery, No. 53 North EIGHTH Street, claim to be the only firm in Philadelphia, keeping all grades of Hosiery at retail, who import their own goods. They feel assured—

First. That by avoiding the profits and commissions imposed in the ordinary course of trade they save their customers at least 25 per cent.

Second. That they have the quality of their goods under complete control, using the best yarns and employing the best workmen in their manufacture.

Third. That having direct access to European markets, they can keep a more complete stock than if dependent upon purchases made here of foreign goods.

A call from the reader is solicited at their store, No. 53 North EIGHTH Street. 5 5 w4p3m

OLD OAKS CEMETERY COMPANY OF PHILADELPHIA. OFFICE, No. 518 WALNUT STREET.

This Company is now prepared to dispose of Lots on REASONABLE TERMS. The advantages offered by this Cemetery are well known to be equal if not superior to those possessed by any other Cemetery.

We invite all who desire to purchase Burial Lots to call at the office, where plans can be seen and all particulars will be given. Deeds for lots sold are ready for delivery.

RICHARD VAUX, President.
PETER A. KEYSER, Vice-President.
MARTIN LANDENBERGER, Treasurer.
MICHAEL NISBET, Secretary. 1 11 6m

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT a meeting of the corporators named in the charter of incorporation of the PHILADELPHIA FOUNTAIN SOCIETY, will be held at No. 1512 WALNUT Street, on the 6th day of May, 1869, at 8 P. M., for the purpose of electing a President, two Vice-Presidents, a Secretary, a Treasurer, and twelve persons who shall constitute a Board of Managers, for the control and management of the affairs of the said corporation.

WILSON C. SWANN,
HENRY PAUL BECK,
M. MESIER REESE,
GEORGE PLITT,
L. P. ASHMEAD,

Philadelphia, April 30, 1869. 4 30 5t

NOTICE.—THE MEMBERS OF ORIENTAL LODGE, No. 113, I. O. O. F., are particularly requested to attend the next meeting of the Lodge, held on the evening of May 6, as an amendment to article 18 of the By-Laws will come up for adoption.

It JAMES HALBERSTADT, R. S.

THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE BLOOMSBURG IRON COMPANY will be held at the Office at IRON DALE, Columbia county, Pa., on WEDNESDAY, May 19, 1869, for the Election of Nine Directors, to serve the ensuing year, and for the transaction of other business.

WILLIAM R. S. BAKER, Secretary and Treasurer, No. 122 RACE Street.
PHILADELPHIA, April 17, 1869. 4 29 17t*

OFFICE OF THE WALLACE OIL COMPANY, No. 319 WALNUT Street. PHILADELPHIA, May 3, 1869.

The Annual Meeting of the Stockholders of the WALLACE OIL COMPANY will be held at their office on SATURDAY AFTERNOON next, the 8th instant, at 3 o'clock. 5 4 3t*

OFFICE OF THE CUBAN SOCIETY.—The Cuban Society of Philadelphia have established their Office at No. 812 ARCH Street, second floor, where they will thankfully receive any donations of money, arms, munitions of war, medicines, etc. Office hours from 9 A. M. to 4 P. M. 5 4 5t

"A PENNY SAVED IS EQUAL TO TWO Earned."—The time to save money is when you earn it, and the way to save it is by depositing a portion of it weekly in the old FRANKLIN SAVING FUND, No. 136 S. FOURTH Street, below Chesnut. Money in large or small amounts received, and five per cent. interest allowed. Open daily from 9 to 3, and on Monday evenings from 7 to 9 o'clock. CYRUS CADWALLADER, Treasurer.
3 16

JAMES M. SCOVEL, LAWYER, CAMDEN, N. J. COLLECTIONS MADE ANYWHERE IN NEW JERSEY. 5 1 1m*

WEDDING AND ENGAGEMENT Rings, of solid 18-karat fine gold. QUALITY WARRANTED. A full assortment of sizes always on hand. FARR & BROTHER, Makers, 3 24wfm No. 324 CHESNUT Street, below Fourth.

MESSRS. STEWART & CO., Upholsterers, Brooklyn, N. Y., state, in regard to Elastic Sponge, that they "furnished several churches with cushions to the entire satisfaction of the parties interested, after putting it to the thousand and one tests of Church Committees." 8 13mwf

BATCHELOR'S HAIR DYE.—THIS splendid Hair Dye is the best in the world; the only true and perfect Dye; harmless, reliable, instantaneous; no disappointment; no ridiculous tints; remedies the ill effects of bad dyes; invigorates and leaves the Hair soft and beautiful, black or brown. Sold by all Druggists and Perfumers; and properly applied at Batchelor's Wig Factory, No. 16 BOND Street, New York. 4 2 mwf

SPECIAL NOTICES.

JOHN B. GOUGH AT THE RINK, TWENTY-THIRD AND CHESNUT STREETS, FRIDAY EVENING, May 7. Subject—"TEMPERANCE." TICKETS, 50 CENTS; for sale at the Hall of the YOUNG MEN'S CHRISTIAN ASSOCIATION, No. 1210 CHESNUT Street. Seats provided for Ladies. A fine Brass Band has been engaged. 5 1 smwth 4t

DIVIDENDS, ETC.

PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD COMPANY, TREASURER'S DEPARTMENT. PHILADELPHIA, Pa., May 3d, 1869. NOTICE TO STOCKHOLDERS.

The Board of Directors have this day declared a semi-annual dividend of FIVE PER CENT. on the capital stock of the Company, clear of National and State taxes, payable in cash on and after May 20, 1869.

Blank powers of attorney for collecting dividends can be had at the Office of the Company, No. 238 S. Third street.

The Office will be opened at 8 A. M. and closed at 4 P. M. from May 20 to June 5, for the payment of dividends, and after that date from 9 A. M. to 3 P. M. THOMAS T. FIRTH, Treasurer.
5 3 60t

NOTE.—The Third Instalment on New Stock of 1868 is due and payable on or before June 15.

THE COMMERCIAL NATIONAL BANK OF PENNSYLVANIA. PHILADELPHIA, May 4, 1869.

The Board of Directors have declared a semi-annual dividend of FIVE PER CENT. payable on demand, clear of taxes. S. C. PALMER, Cashier.
5 4 5t

THE CONSOLIDATION NATIONAL BANK. PHILADELPHIA, May 3, 1869.

The Board of Directors have this day declared a Dividend of SIX PER CENT., clear of all taxes, and payable on demand. WM. H. WEBB, Cashier.
5 4 3t*

CORN EXCHANGE NATIONAL BANK. PHILADELPHIA, May 4, 1869.

The Board of Directors have this day declared a Dividend of SEVEN PER CENT. for the last six months, payable on demand, clear of taxes. H. P. SCHETKY, Cashier.
5 4 6t

FARMERS' AND MECHANICS' NATIONAL BANK. PHILADELPHIA, May 4, 1869.

The Board of Directors have this day declared a Dividend of FIVE PER CENT., payable on demand, clear of tax. W. RUSHTON, JR., Cashier.
[5 4 6t]

GIRARD NATIONAL BANK. PHILADELPHIA, May 4, 1869.

The Directors have declared a Dividend of SIX PER CENT. for the last Six Months, payable on demand, free of taxes. W. L. SCHAFFER, Cashier.
5 4 3t

KENSINGTON NATIONAL BANK. PHILADELPHIA, May 4, 1869.

The Board of Directors have this day declared a dividend of TWELVE PER CENT. for the last six months, payable on demand, clear of taxes. WILLIAM McCONNELL, Cashier.
5 4 6t

THE MANUFACTURERS' NATIONAL BANK. PHILADELPHIA, May 4, 1869.

The Board of Directors have this day declared a dividend of FIVE PER CENT. payable on demand. M. W. WOODWARD, Cashier.
5 4 3t

THE PHILADELPHIA NATIONAL BANK. PHILADELPHIA, May 3, 1869.

The Directors have declared a dividend of SEVEN PER CENT. for the past six months, payable on demand, clear of all taxes. B. B. COMEGYS, Cashier.
5 3 6t

NATIONAL BANK OF THE REPUBLIC. PHILADELPHIA, May 1, 1869.

The Board of Directors have declared a Dividend of THREE AND ONE-HALF PER CENT. for the last six months, clear of taxes, payable on demand. JOSEPH P. MUMFORD, Cashier.
5 1 6t

NATIONAL BANK OF COMMERCE. PHILADELPHIA, May 4, 1869.

The Board of Directors have this day declared a Dividend of FIVE PER CENT., payable on demand, clear of taxes. JOHN A. LEWIS, Cashier.
5 4 3t

SOUTHWARK NATIONAL BANK. PHILADELPHIA, May 4, 1869.

The Directors have this day declared a Dividend of EIGHT PER CENT., payable on demand. P. LAMB, Cashier.
5 4 3t

How the Merry, Merry Month of May Came In!

With storm and blow,
And rain and snow,
And water and mud, above, below,
Ugh! Booh!
What can we do?
Where could we go?
How could we get
Out of the dismal rain and wet?

Colds in our heads,
Frogs in our throats,
Wrapped to the ears
In our overcoats;
What dismal, splashy, horrible day,
To begin the merry, merry month of May!

But the sun shines out,
And the rain is done;
And now, no doubt,
We will have the fun
Of wearing the clothes
So new and nice,
Which we buy for spring
At moderate price,
At the place where ther clothe the people all,
ROCKHILL & WILSON'S GREAT BROWN HALL!

It is one of the beauties of ROCKHILL & WILSON'S Clothing Establishment, that gentlemen can buy clothes for every kind of weather, and at such low prices that no gentleman can afford to be without the proper variety for every emergency of storm or sunshine.

Our new style of light Spring Overcoat is such that you can roll it up and put it in your hat when you do not want to be inconvenienced by carrying or wearing it.

Cheviots, Bannockburns, Pique, Diagonals, Stripes, Meltons, Steel and Silver Mixed, and, in short, all manners and descriptions of good things in the Clothes line that are needed to satisfy the most ardent aspirations of masculine humanity;

CHEAP, CHEAP, CHEAP,
FOR
CASH, CASH, CASH,
AT
ROCKHILL & WILSON'S
Great Brown Stone Clothing Hall,
NOS. 603 AND 605 CHESNUT ST.,
PHILADELPHIA.

SEWING MACHINES.

WHEELER & WILSON'S SEWING MACHINES
Are the Best, and are Sold on the Easiest Terms.
PETERSON & CARPENTER,
GENERAL AGENTS,
No. 914 CHESNUT Street,
3 5 fmw PHILADELPHIA.

ART EXHIBITION.

THE LAST DAYS OF THE EXHIBITION OF
YO-SEMITE VALLEY,
BY THOMAS HILL,
AND OTHER IMPORTANT PAINTINGS, AND
BIERSTADT'S "VESUVIUS."
Earles' Galleries of Paintings
AND
Looking Glass Warerooms,
NO. 816 CHESNUT STREET,
4 5 mwfrp PHILADELPHIA.

The Rain Made it Necessary to Change the

LADIES' DAY,

FROM LAST SATURDAY TO TO-DAY,

FOR THE FIRST DISPLAY OF OUR COMPLETE STOCK OF YOUTHS', BOYS' AND CHILDREN'S CLOTHING.

The Ladies of Philadelphia and vicinity are invited, at all times,

TO VISIT OUR NEW ESTABLISHMENT,

Nos. 818 and 820 CHESNUT STREET.

But for Best Selections, Notice will be Given of the

OPENINGS OF NEW GOODS.

NOTE.—This Department is on the first floor, to the rear of the dome. Saleswomen as well as Salesmen are in attendance, and every polite attention will be given to lady customers.

JOHN WANAMAKER,
CLOTHIER.

FROM THE CRADLE TO OLD AGE
OUR CLOTHES
ARE ALL THE RAGE.

The little curly-headed boy,
The boy whose hair is cut short,
The boy who goes to school,
The young man who has entered college,
The young man who is raising a goatee on his chin,
The young man who is clerk in a store,
The young man who has set up business for himself,
The young man who is in love,
The young man who has been getting married,
The thriving business man,
The grocer, the baker, the bank director,
The retired man of means,
The elderly grandfather,
The patriarch of seventy and over.

ALL THESE MEN AND ALL THESE BOYS,
ALL OTHER MEN AND EVERY OTHER BOY,

Will find it to their interest to call at once, before the Spring Stock of 1869 Clothes is all gone.

SEE HOW CHEAP
ARE THE CLOTHES WE KEEP.

ROCKHILL & WILSON,
GREAT BROWN STONE HALL,
Nos. 603 and 605 CHESNUT Street,
5 4 2t PHILADELPHIA.

BANK REPORTS.

ABSTRACT OF REPORT OF THE CONDITION OF THE NATIONAL BANK OF THE REPUBLIC, OF PHILADELPHIA, made to the Controller of the Currency, as shown by its books at the close of business on the 17th day of April, 1869:—

RESOURCES.

Loans and Discounts		$1,172,388 86
United States Bonds deposited with Treasurer of United States	500,000 00	
Bonds on hand	141,000 00	
Real Estate (productive)	132,121 10	
		$1,945,509 96
Legal-Tender Notes and Certificates	$92,783 00	
National Bank Notes	27,513 00	
Fractional Currency and Stamps	5,388 10	
Premiums	9,935 00	
Due from other Banks	502,368 43	
		938,498 53
Expenses and Taxes		23,360 21
Total		$2,907,368 70

LIABILITIES.

Capital Stock	$1,000,000 00
Circulation	417,500 00
Deposits	1,413,129 66
Profit and Loss	77,339 04
Total	$2,907,368 70

JOSEPH P. MUMFORD, Cashier.
Philadelphia, April 21, 1869. 4 23fmw6

PERSONAL.

PHILADELPHIA CHAMBER OF COMMERCE. MAY 5, 1869.

Notice is hereby given that application will be made to the Insurance Company of the State of Pennsylvania to issue a duplicate Policy to replace their Perpetual Policy, No. 393, lost or mislaid.
5 5 3t HOWARD HINCHMAN, President.

PHILADELPHIA CHAMBER OF COMMERCE. MAY 5, 1869.

Notice is hereby given that application will be made to the Delaware Mutual Safety Insurance Company to issue a duplicate Policy to replace their Perpetual Policy, No. 1169, lost or mislaid. HOWARD HINCHMAN, President.
5 5 3t

FINANCIAL.

DREXEL & CO.,
NO. 34 SOUTH THIRD STREET.
American and Foreign
BANKERS,
Issue Drafts and Letters of Credit Available Throughout Europe.
3 10 4p
DREXEL, WINTHROP & Co., New York. | DREXEL, HARJES & Co., Paris.

PIANOS, ETC.

STEINWAY & SONS' GRAND Square and upright Pianos, at BLASIUS BROS.', No. 1006 CHESNUT Street. 8 1 tf

BRADBURY'S PIANOS.—ONE AT White House. Seven First Premiums. Also, Taylor & Farley's Organs. WILLIAM G. FISCHER, No. 1018 ARCH Street. 4 13 3m

CHICKERING Grand Square and Upright PIANOS. DITTON'S, 11 3tf No. 914 CHESNUT Street.

ALBRECHT, RIEKES & SCHMIDT, MANUFACTURERS OF FIRST-CLASS PIANO-FORTES. Full guarantee and moderate prices. 9 2 1 WAREROOMS, No. 619 ARCH Street.

MUSICAL AND DRAMATIC.

The City Amusements.

AT THE ACADEMY OF MUSIC the Richings English Opera Company will appear this evening in Balfe's opera of *The Rose of Castile.*

AT THE WALNUT Mr. John Brougham will appear this evening as "Terry the Swell" in *The Lottery of Life.*

AT THE ARCH Lotta will appear this evening as "Pepina" and "Myrtle Myddleton" in her new drama of *Pepina.*

To-morrow evening Mrs. Drew and Lotta will devote the proceeds of the performance to the aid of the Cuban patriots.

AT THE THEATRE COMIQUE two new pieces have been produced this week, a comic opera by G. A. Macferran, entitled *Jessie Lea,* and *Les Deux Aveugles,* by Offenbach. The first of these pieces is well constructed, and is full of pleasant melodies. All the music in it is good, but it lacks that peculiar animation and vivacity that make Offenbach's pieces so attractive. *Les Deux Aveugles; or, the Two Blind Beggars* scarcely rises even to the dignity of a farce: it is simply a very laughable musical sketch, full of lively and grotesque airs, and affording opportunity for some funny acting. These pieces will be repeated this evening.

AT THE AMERICAN the Dashwood sisters, Harry Gilbert, the eight *premiere* dancers, and a great number of talented artists will appear this evening.

THE NEW YORK CIRCUS, under the management of L. B. Lent, will open on Monday next on Eighth street, above Race, for a season of two weeks. This circus is the largest and best organized in the country, and the management promise that their performances shall be given in a style seldom attempted in this part of the country.

THE SENTZ-HASSLER ORCHESTRA will perform for the last time this season at Musical Fund Hall on Saturday afternoon.

A SACRED CONCERT will be given at St. Augustine's Church, on Fourth street, below Vine, to-morrow evening, on the occasion of the opening of the new organ. Mr. Henry Thunder and Master Robert Winterbottom will perform a choice programme of classical music.

THE CHESNUT STREET RINK is now open every day, from 8 A. M. to 10½ P. M., as a velocipedrome.

JOHN B. GOUGH, Esq., will lecture on "Temperance" to-morrow evening, at the Chesnut Street Rink, under the auspices of the Young Men's Christian Association.

SUNDAY SCHOOL MUSIC.—By particular request the Sabbath School of the Green Hill Presbyterian Church will repeat on Friday evening, May 7, 1869, the musical portion of the exercises of its recent anniversaries, viz.: the third anniversary of the Youth's Missionary Society, held last Friday evening, and the twenty-third anniversary of the Sabbath School, held last Sabbath afternoon. The decorations are on a grand scale, consisting of a beautiful combination of flowers, evergreens, and banners, surmounted with illuminated jets. This school has gained quite a reputation for its singing, and assisted as they will be on this occasion by a portion of the Germania Orchestra, it will be a rare treat to all lovers of Sabbath School music. For particulars see advertisement.

CITY ITEMS.

STYLE, FIT AND MAKE *of our Men's, Youths', and Boys' Clothing unequalled by any stock of Ready-made goods in Philadelphia. We have also*]

A CHOICE ASSORTMENT *of selected styles of piece goods, to be made up to order, in unsurpassed style.*

ALL PRICES GUARANTEED *lower than the lowest elsewhere, and full satisfaction guaranteed every purchaser, or the sale cancelled and money refunded.*

HALF WAY BETWEEN *Fifth and Sixth Streets,* } BENNETT & CO., TOWER HALL, 518 MARKET STREET, PHILADELPHIA, AND 600 BROADWAY, NEW YORK.

WHAT IS A TONIC?—Bear this in mend—that although a tonic is, to a certain extent, a stimulant—*a stimulant, unmodified by any medicinal substances, is not a tonic, but* A DEBILITANT. In HOSTETTER'S STOMACH BITTERS there is a stimulating element of the purest grade manufactured in this or any other country. Every fiery and corrosive oil or acid which contaminates the ordinary liquors of commerce, is expelled from the *rye spirit* which forms the alcoholic basis of the BITTERS, by careful and repeated rectification. The juices of the valuable roots, barks, and herbs infused into this wholesome product of the finest grain,still further modify its nature; so that it becomes, in fact, a simple diffusive agent,*minus* all the heady and brain exciting properties which belong, more or less, to all liquors in a raw state. It is merely the safe and harmless vehicle which renders the medicinal virtues of the preparation effective—increasing their active power, and diffusing them through the system. Hence the pleasant and gentle glow which is experienced after taking a dose of the BITTERS. Instead of creating headache, as unmedicated stimulants are apt to do, this salubrious tonic is the best known remedy for that complaint. It calms and soothes cerebral excitement, strengthens the nerves, promotes the secretion of the gastric juice, invigorates the bowels, determines the fluids to the surface, improves the appetite, increases the animal vigor, regulates organic action, and, from its mild yet effective alterative qualities, is the very best preparation that can be administered to the weaker sex in the peculiar difficulties to which their organization subjects them.

SAFE MUSIC.

The pleasant little woodland warblers sing
On every tree the sweet return of spring;
Away from haunts of men they feel secure,
And waste their music where the air is pure.
To be secure where human bipeds roam,
We use a kind of iron labelled "Chrome,"
Prepared in globules of a monstrous size,
Within whose sides a spacious cavern lies;
An opening small admits your precious store,
Locked fast by one inexorable door;
Thus we have one of Marvin's Safes, designed
To baffle thieves and benefit mankind;
A safe you might from high Olympus throw,
And neither bend nor break it by the blow;
In other forms that furious flames resist—
All styles and sizes are on Marvin's list.
For sale by MARVIN & Co.,
No. 721 Chesnut street (Masonic Hall).

LET NO LADY who is interested in the matter of Boys' Clothing forget that this is "Ladies' Day" at Mr. Wanamaker's new establishment, and that an entirely new stock of Spring and Summer Suits, for Boys' and Children, made up in the most fashionable and novel styles, elegantly trimmed and tastefully worked, is to be opened to public inspection. All our ladies ought to see this assortment of goods before a single article is taken from it, and hence, while they are always welcome, and will always receive the politest attention, they are particularly invited for to-day.

TROUBLESOME COUGHS AND COLDS, SORE THROAT, and HOARSENESS are speedily cured by Dr. D. JAYNE'S EXPECTORANT. It gives immediate relief in all *Affections of the Lungs* by producing a free expectoration of the phlegm which obstructs them, thus quieting the Cough, relieving the inflammation, and giving diseased organs a chance to heal. Sold by all Druggists.

ART.—The fine collection of oil paintings now on exhibition at Scott's Art Gallery, No. 1020 Chesnut street, will be disposed of this evening at ½ before 8 o'clock. Connoisseurs wishing to view good pictures should embrace this opportunity. Among some of the artists represented are Milne Ramsey, Delacroix, W. Sheridan Young, J. Crabuls, James Hamilton, L. Winter, Briscoe, and others. Sale without reserve.

JEWELRY.—Mr. William W. Cassidy, No. 12 S. Second street, has the largest and most attractive assortment of fine Jewelry and Silverware in the city. Purchasers can rely upon obtaining a real, pure article furnished at a price which cannot be equalled. He also has a large stock of American Western Watches in all varieties and at all prices. A visit to his store is sure to result in pleasure and profit.

CUBAN INDEPENDENCE.—
Gentlemen from Cuba
Perambulating Chesnut street
In a suit of Clothes from
CHARLES STOKES',
No. 824 Chesnut street.

SPEER'S "STANDARD WINE BITTERS."—The "Wine Bitters" of Alfred Speer are destined to supersede all other Bitters in the market, just as his "Pure Wines" are now preferred to any other ever made in this country or imported from other countries, for the simple reason that they are the pure juice of the grape made good by age and unadulterated. Sold by Druggists.

HALLET, DAVIS & CO'S PIANOS possess the most superb action, with unusual purity of tone, which is one of lovely softness and great brilliancy. The agents, No. 927 Chesnut street, exhibit thirty-four premiums over all others.

VERTICAL RAILWAYS have removed a great objection to large hotels. One of the finest in the country is that in the AMERICAN HOUSE, BOSTON. Messrs. Rice have left nothing undone for the comfort of their patrons.

WANAMAKER & BROWN'S. BOYS' SUITS, $3 UP.—
Wanamaker & Brown's. Garibaldis and Bismarks.
Wanamaker & Brown's. Business Suits, $9 up.
Wanamaker & Brown's. Chesterfields.
Wanamaker & Brown's. New Styles Walking Coats.
Wanamaker & Brown's. Dress Sacks.
Wanamaker & Brown's. Light Overcoats.
Wanamaker & Brown's. Spring Overcoats, $6.
Wanamaker & Brown's. Black Suits, $17 up.
Wanamaker & Brown's. Melton Suits, $16 up.
Wanamaker & Brown's. Youths' Chesterfields.
Wanamaker & Brown's. Youths' Metropolitan Sacks.
Wanamaker & Brown's. Black Dress Pants, $5 up.
Wanamaker & Brown's. Black Dress Vests, $3 up.
Wanamaker & Brown's. Clergymen's Suits.
Wanamaker & Brown's. Silk Faced Chesterfields.
Wanamaker & Brown's. Register Walking Coats.
Wanamaker & Brown's. Paletot Street Coats.
Wanamaker & Brown's. Harris Cassimere Suits.
Wanamaker & Brown's. New Styles Boys' Jackets.
Wanamaker & Brown's. Blue Sack Coats, $10 up.
Wanamaker & Brown's. Every-day Pants, $3 up.
Wanamaker & Brown's. Silk Mixed Suits.
Wanamaker & Brown's. Boys' Department, First Floor.
Wanamaker & Brown's. Custom Department, the largest in Philadelphia.
S. E. COR. SIXTH AND MARKET.
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☞ OAK HALL.
☞ OAK HALL.
☞ OAK HALL.

MARRIED.

GORKES—STREBY.—On the 3d instant, by Rev. John Chambers, BERNHARD GORKES, of Reading, Pa., to SARINS STREBY, of Philadelphia.

JUMP—SMITH.—In Dover, Del., on the 4th of May, 1869, by the Rev. William Prettyman, Dr. ROBERT P. JUMP to Miss LIZZIE M. SMITH, only daughter of James L. Smith, Esq.

DIED.

BEWLEY.—On Monday, May 3, 1869, MARY C. BEWLEY, wife of Thomas J. Bewley.

The relatives and friends are invited to attend the funeral, from her late residence, No. 1217 N. Twelfth street, on Friday, the 7th instant, at 2 o'clock. Interment at Ronaldson's Cemetery.

FULLER.—On the 4th instant, ABBOTT CHAUNCEY, youngest child of Marie S. and the late Abbott H. Fuller, aged 2 years and 5 months.

HOUGHTLIN.—Suddenly, on the 28th of April, at Jerseyville, Illinois, JENNIE, wife of W. H. Houghtlin, and daughter of Samuel L. McFetridge, of this city.

Notice will be given of time of funeral. 4

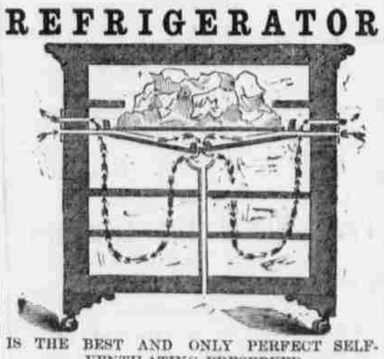
RANDOLPH.—On the 5th instant, at 6 o'clock A. M., PHILIP PHYSICK RANDOLPH, son of the late Jacob Randolph, M. D.

TO SECURE YOUR FAMILY FROM WANT,
To Relieve Your Mind of Anxiety,
To Make a Good Investment,
INSURE YOUR LIFE
IN THE
AMERICAN
OF PHILADELPHIA.
ALEX. WHILLDIN, President.
JOHN S. WILSON, Secretary. 6 10

CLOTHING.
JONES'
One-Price Clothing House,
No. 604 MARKET Street.
Our Garments are well made.
Our Cutters are men of talent.
BUT ONE PRICE IS ASKED.
Satisfaction Guaranteed Every Purchaser.
GEO. W. NIEMANN, Proprietor,
2 17 wfmtf No. 604 MARKET St., above Sixth.

WESTON & BROTHER,
MERCHANT TAILORS,
S. W. Corner NINTH and ARCH Sts.,
PHILADELPHIA.
DAILY RECEIVING
SPRING AND SUMMER STYLES OF THE LATEST IMPORTATIONS.
A Superior Garment at a reasonable price.
SATISFACTION GUARANTEED. 3 31 3mrp

REFRIGERATORS.
SCHOOLEY'S
New Patent Self-Ventilating
AMERICAN
REFRIGERATOR



IS THE BEST AND ONLY PERFECT SELF-VENTILATING PRESERVER IN THE WORLD!
And will keep such articles as Vegetables, Fruits, Meats, Game, Fish, Milk, Eggs, etc. etc., longer, drier, and colder, with less ice, than any other Refrigerator now in use.
E. S. FARSON & CO.,
No. 220 DOCK STREET,
5 5 wsm1m PHILADELPHIA.

P. P. KEARNS,
REFRIGERATOR MANUFACTURER,
No. 39 N. NINTH St., Philadelphia.
An elegant assortment of my own make of
Chest and Upright Refrigerators,
Finished in the best manner and LOWER THAN ELSEWHERE.
OLD REFRIGERATORS REPAIRED and made as good as new, at a small cost, at the factory,
NO. 39 NORTH NINTH STREET,
4 13 1mrp BELOW ARCH STREET.

HATS AND CAPS.
WARBURTON'S IMPROVED VENTILATED and easy-fitting Dress Hats (patented), in all the improved fashions of the season. CHESNUT Street, next door to the Post Office. 11 19 59p

STEAM PASTE MANUFACTORY, No. 10 FETTER LANE.—Paper-box Makers, Book-binders, Trunk-makers, Paper-hangers, and all who use PASTE, will find this made by Steam, without lumps, more adhesive and far better and cheaper than can be made in the ordinary way. 4 30 1m*

INSURANCE.
THE NATIONAL
LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY
OF THE
United States of America,
WASHINGTON, D. C.
CHARTERED BY SPECIAL ACT OF CONGRESS APPROVED JULY 25, 1868.
CASH CAPITAL, $1,000,000.
BRANCH OFFICE:
FIRST NATIONAL BANK BUILDING,
PHILADELPHIA,
Where the business of the Company is transacted, and to which all general correspondence should be addressed.

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THE ADVANTAGES
Offered by this Company are:—
It is a National Company, chartered by special act of Congress, 1868.
It has a paid-up capital of $1,000,000.
It offers low rates of premium.
It furnishes larger insurance than other companies for the same money.
It is definite and certain in its terms.
It is a home company in every locality.
Its policies are exempt from attachment.
There are no unnecessary restrictions in the policies.
Every policy is non-forfeitable.
Policies may be taken which pay to the insured their full amount and return all the premiums, so that the insurance costs only the interest on the annual payments.
Policies may be taken that will pay to the insured, after a certain number of years, during life, an annual income of one-tenth the amount named in the policy.
No extra rate is charged for risks upon the lives of females.
It insures not to pay dividends, but at so low a cost that dividends will be impossible. [8 8 wsrp

SUMMER RESORTS.
SUMMER RESORTS
ON THE LINE OF
PHILADELPHIA AND READING RAILROAD AND BRANCHES.
MANSION HOUSE, MT. CARBON,
Mrs. Caroline Wunder, Pottsville P. O., Schuylkill county.
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MOUNT CARMEL HOUSE,
Charles Culp, Mount Carmel P. O., Northumberland co.
WHITE HOUSE,
E. A. Moss, Reading P. O.
ANDALUSIA,
Henry Weaver, Reading P. O.
LIVING SPRINGS HOTEL,
Dr. A. Smith, Wernersville P. O., Berks county.
COLD SPRINGS HOTEL, LEBANON CO.,
William Lerch, Pine Grove P. O., Schuylkill county.
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F. S. Stauffer, Boyertown P. O., Berks county.
LITIZ SPRINGS,
George F. Greider, Litiz P. O., Lancaster county.
EPHRATA SPRINGS,
John Frederick, Ephrata P. O., Lancaster county.
PERKIOMEN BRIDGE HOTEL,
Davis Longaker, Freeland P. O., Montgomery county.
PROSPECT TERRACE,
Dr. James Palmer, Freeland P. O., Montgomery county.
SPRING MILL HEIGHTS,
Jacob H. Breish, Conshohocken P. O., Montgomery co.
DOUTY HOUSE,
Theodore Howell, Shamokin, Northumberland county.
5 4 2mrp

EPHRATA MOUNTAIN SPRINGS,
LANCASTER COUNTY, PA.
This popular and well-known SUMMER RESORT will be opened for the reception of guests on the 15th of June, under the auspices of J. W. FREDERICK, the former proprietor.
The entire establishment has been renovated and refitted with new and elegant furniture. 4 27 2m

ICE COMPANIES.
ICE! ICE! ICE! ICE! ICE!
Ice! Ice! Ice! Ice! Ice! Ice! Ice!
OFFICE OF THE
KNICKERBOCKER ICE CO.,
No. 435 WALNUT St., Philadelphia.
Established 1832. Incorporated 1864.
Wholesale and Retail Dealers and Shippers of
EASTERN ICE.
THOMAS E. CAHILL, President.
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A. HUNT, Treasurer.
E. H. CORNELL, Secretary.
T. A. HENDRY, Superintendent.
ICE delivered daily in all parts of the consolidated city, West Philadelphia, Mantua, Richmond, Bridesburg, Tioga and Germantown. Prices for families, offices, etc., for 1869:
8 lbs. daily.....60 cents per week.
12 " " .....75 " "
16 " " .....90 " "
30 " " .....$1 05 " "
Large consumers at wholesale prices. Orders sent to the Office, or any of the following Depots, will receive prompt attention:—
NORTH PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD AND MASTER STREET,
WILLOW STREET WHARF, Delaware Avenue,
RIDGE ROAD AND WILLOW STREET,
TWENTY-SECOND AND HAMILTON STREET,
NINTH STREET AND WASHINGTON AVENUE, and PINE STREET WHARF, Schuylkill. [5 3 1mrp
Ice! Ice! Ice! Ice! Ice! Ice!

MEDICAL.
GUILFORD SPRING WATER
NATURE'S GREAT REMEDY FOR
DYSPEPSIA, KIDNEY COMPLAINTS,
RHEUMATISM, and NEURALGIA.
This is the oldest and most powerful Medicinal Spring in Vermont, and has been endorsed and prescribed by the Medical Faculty since 1817.
In diseases requiring an alterative, its action is speedy and permanent.
A descriptive pamphlet of the Spring, its cures, and the analysis of the water, can be procured gratis of the
WHOLESALE AGENTS,
JOHN WYETH & BRO.,
No. 1412 WALNUT Street.
Also for sale by CHAS. ELLIS, SON & CO., No. 1006 MARKET Street.
W. WALTER MULLEN, Chesnut Hill.
FREDERICK BROWN, FIFTH and CHESNUT Sts.
JAMES T. SHINN, BROAD and SPRUCE Streets.
O. S. HURBELL, No. 1410 CHESNUT Street.
PECK & CO., No. 1228 CHESNUT Street.
A. B. TAALOR, No. 1015 CHESNUT St. 4 21 wsmrp

EMPIRE SLATE MANTEL WORKS.—J. B. KIMES, No. 2126 CHESNUT Street. 1 19wfm§

DRY GOODS.
MATERIALS FOR SUITS,
In Stripes and Grey Mixtures.
THE LARGEST ASSORTMENT ON THIS MARKET.
RICKEY, SHARP & CO.,
NO. 727 CHESNUT STREET.
SILKS! SILKS!
In Stripes, Checks and Shots,
IN GREAT VARIETY.
RICKEY, SHARP & CO.,
NO. 727 CHESNUT STREET.
8-4 BLACK HERNANI,
HEAVY MESH, AT
$1·50 Per Yard.
RICKEY, SHARP & CO.,
No. 727 CHESNUT Street.
JAPANESE SILKS
AND
POPLINETTES,
A FULL ASSORTMENT.
RICKEY, SHARP & CO.,
NO. 727 CHESNUT STREET.
LACE POINTS,
IN NEW AND BEAUTIFUL DESIGNS.
RICKEY, SHARP & CO.,
NO. 727 CHESNUT STREET,
4 9 tfrp PHILADELPHIA.

1869.
SPECIALTIES AT THORNLEY'S,
EIGHTH & SPRING GARDEN, PHILA.
SUPERB BLACK SILKS.
BEAUTIFUL JAPANESE SILKS,
IRISH AND FRENCH POPLINS.
RICH GLOSSY MOHAIRS, ALPACAS, ETC.
We offer the most complete and varied Stock of Goods in our Line "NORTH OF CHESNUT STREET," and at a BIG DISCOUNT off Chesnut Street Prices, as everybody knows we can afford to sell CHEAPER, as we WORK under a mere FRACTION OF THEIR EXPENSES,
THORNLEY'S
"CENTRALLY LOCATED OLD ESTABLISHED"
DRY GOODS HOUSE,
N. E. COR. EIGHTH AND SPRING GARDEN,
2 12 PHILADELPHIA.

MILLIKEN'S
LINEN STORE,
No. 828 ARCH STREET.
ALSO,
No. 1128 CHESNUT Street.
New Linen Dresses,
NEW AND BEAUTIFUL
PRINTED
LINEN CAMBRICS,
Received by last steamer from Europe.
GRENADINES! LAWNS! ORGANDIES!
JOHN W. THOMAS,
405 and 407 N. SECOND St.,
Has now in Stock a LARGE and HANDSOME assortment of
NEW GRENADINES in Stripes and Figured,
NEW STYLE LAWNS AND ORGANDIES,
3-4, 4-4, and 8-4 IRON MESH HERNANI,
Together with every variety of NEW and ELEGANT
DRESS GOODS.
3 27 3mrp]
NEW AND CHOICE GOODS are received daily from the New York and Philadelphia markets.
215 NORTH NINTH STREET,
ABOVE RACE.
ELDER, WALTON & CO.,
JOBBERS AND RETAILERS OF
DRY GOODS,
Offer To-Day Great Bargains in
BLACK SILKS,
ALPACAS AND MIXED GOODS,
PIQUE, WHITE GOODS,
BONJOUR POPLINS, and
DRESS GOODS IN GENERAL,
Bought from first hands and auction. 5 1 wfm1m
STOKES & WOOD,
SEVENTH AND ARCH STREETS,
OPEN TO-DAY,
Green Plaid India Silks at 87½c. and $1·00.
Brown Plaid India Silks,
Small striped India Silks.
Plain Brown Summer Silks, $1·75 to $2·25.
A full line of Black Silks, from $1·50 to $5·00.
A large assortment of Plaid Summer Silks, $1·00, $1·12½, and $1·29. 3 3 wsf

DRY GOODS.
PRICE & WOOD,
N. W. CORNER EIGHTH AND FILBERT.
BLACK SILKS! BLACK SILKS!
Black Gros Grain Silks, $2, $2·25, $2·35, $2·50, $3, $3·50.
Mixed Poplins for suits at 33, 35, 37½, 45, up to 80 cents per yard.
Plaid Mohairs, 25 cents per yard.
French Lawns, neat styles, 25 cents per yard.
Black Alpacas, good qualities, at 37½, 45, 50, 62½, 75 and 90 cents.
WHITE GOODS! WHITE GOODS!
Plaid and Stripe Nainsooks, Plaid and Stripe Swiss, soft finish Cambrics, Jaconets, Victoria Lawns, Nainsooks, Swiss Muslins, and Piques.
Handsome Marseilles Quilts, very cheap.
Honeycomb and Jacquard Quilts.
Table Linens, Napkins and Towels.
Bargains in All-wool and Domet Flannels.
Best makes Bleached and Unbleached Muslins.
Sheeting and Pillow-case Linens.
Ladies' and Gents' Hosiery and Gloves.
Ladies' and Gents' Handkerchiefs.
Gents' Neck Ties, Shirt Fronts and Suspenders.
Ladies' and Gents' Gauze Merino Vests.
Hamburg Edgings and Insertings.
PRICE & WOOD,
N. W. CORNER EIGHTH AND FILBERT.
N. B.—A new lot of Parasols and Sun Umbrellas.
Jouvin's Kid Gloves, best quality.
Kid Gloves at $1 a pair. 4 3 swf§
H. STEEL & SON,
Nos. 713 and 715 N. TENTH Street,
Open to-day,
3000 YARDS PLAID WASH SILKS, ALL COLORS
20 INCHES WIDE, at $1·12½.
Plaid and Striped Japanese Silks.
Plain Japanese Silks, $1·50 to $2.
BLACK GRO GRAIN SILKS AT LOW PRICES.
Black Gro Grains, 25 inches wide, at $2.
Finer qualities, at $2·25, $2·50, $2·75, $3.
Best makes of Lyons Gro Grains, $3·25 to $9·50.
BARGAINS IN WHITE GOODS.
Large Plaid Swiss Muslins at 37½ cents.
Plaid Nainsooks, fine qualities, 25 to 50 cents.
Gents' Linen Hdkfs., large size, 20, 25 cents.
Ladies' Hemstitched Hdkfs., fine quality, 25 to 50c.
DRESS GOODS AT OLD PRICES.
A large assortment of every variety of DRESS GOODS, at as low prices as before the war.
100 DOZEN REAL KID GLOVES, at $1,
Selling elsewhere at $1·25. 1t

PARASOLS.
PARASOLS.—ALL THE NEWEST London and Paris styles, which for novelty, variety, and elegance are unequalled. A large assortment of Lace Covers, Sea Side and Sun Umbrellas at the lowest prices, at H. DIXON'S Fancy Goods Store, No. 21 S. EIGHTH Street. 4 10 3m

BONNETS, TRIMMINGS, ETC.
THOMPSON REYNOLDS,
Importer, Wholesale and Retail Dealer in
STRAW AND MILLINERY GOODS,
FRENCH FLOWERS,
FEATHERS, ETC., ETC.
N. W. Corner EIGHTH and VINE Sts.,
W. S. HEATH. (4 6 1m) Philadelphia.

NEW PUBLICATIONS.
NEW PUBLICATIONS.
American Sunday-School Union.
LADY LUCY'S GOLD THIMBLE SECRET; or, The Gold Thimble Secret. This is the first volume of a new and original series to be called the Children of Stantoun. The second series to be called the Children, from the Warbret; or, Tales of English Queens. 18mo. Reign of Queen Mary to that of Queen Anne. 18mo. cloth, 60 cents.
DOCTOR KENDALL'S CHILDREN. A very attractive and entertaining book. 18mo., cloth, $1·00.
THE FRENCH PROTESTANT; or, Louis Michaud. 18mo., cloth, 50 cents.
OLIVE'S WORLD. 18mo., cloth, 60 cents.
TWENTY-FIVE CENTS; or, The Grateful Irish Boy. 18mo., cloth, 40 cents.
American Sunday-School Union, 1122 Chesnut Street, Philadelphia. 4 26 mwf

808 TURNERS' 808
CHESNUT STREET,
ALL THE NEW BOOKS FOR LESS THAN PUBLISHERS' PRICES.
History of the United States Secret Service, by General L. C. Baker, Chief National Detective Police. One volume, 8vo. pp. 704. This was published last year, as a subscription book, at $5, now sold for $1·50 at TURNER'S.
THE MALAY ARCHIPELAGO,
PRICE, $2·75.
NEW NOVEL—KATHLEEN,
40 CENTS.
APPLETON'S JOURNAL.
AMERICAN AND FOREIGN CHROMOS,
PLAYING CARDS, ETC. ETC.
ALL THE MAGAZINES.
TURNER BROTHERS & CO.,
5 1smw3t No. 808 CHESNUT Street, Phila.

PORTER & COATES,
PUBLISHERS AND BOOKSELLERS,
822 CHESNUT Street,
MARBLE BUILDING,
ADJOINING CONTINENTAL HOTEL,
Books Retailed at Wholesale Prices. [3 22mwf3r

BOOTS AND SHOES.
SPRING STYLES
BOOTS AND SHOES
FOR
GENTS' WEAR.
BARTLETT,
NO. 33 SOUTH SIXTH STREET,
10 16 fmw ABOVE CHESNUT.

TO THE PUBLIC.—THE FINEST AND largest assortment of the latest styles of Boots, Gaiters, and Shoes for Men and Boys can be had at
ERNEST SOPP'S
Large Establishment,
No. 230 N. NINTH Street.
4 2 6m

FIFTH EDITION

THE LATEST NEWS.

Visitors at the Executive Mansion—Murders by United States Deserters in Texas—Appointments.

FROM WASHINGTON.

Despatch to the Associated Press.

Appointments.

WASHINGTON, May 5.—The President to-day appointed Emma A. McMacken Postmistress at Salem, Illinois, and John A. Pratt Assessor of Internal Revenue for the Seventh Kentucky District.

A Captain Shot by Deserters.

A telegram was received at the War Department to-day from Austin, Texas, announcing that Brevet Captain B. H. Harkness, First Lieutenant 38th United States Infantry, was shot and instantly killed while in pursuit of deserters from the 38th Infantry. The murderers were captured and confined in Fort Bliss.

Interviews with the President.

Ex-Senator Carlisle, of West Virginia, who was recently confirmed as Minister to Stockholm, but whose confirmation was subsequently reconsidered, had an interview with the President to-day.

Governor Geary, of Pennsylvania, and a delegation of the Philadelphia Union League, were at the White House to-day, and had a long interview with the President. A large number of persons thronged the ante-room during the morning, but very few obtained audience.

An Order Rescinded.

Secretary Boutwell has rescinded the order closing the official duties of the clerical force of the Treasury Department at 3 P. M., and business hours will continue from 9 A. M. to 4 P. M., as heretofore.

Government Detective.

Colonel William P. Wood, Chief of the Detective force of the Treasury Department, having resigned, Major C. Whiteley, of Boston, has been appointed to the office.

FOR SALE.
COUNTRY RESIDENCE FOR SALE.—The subscriber offers for sale the Farm and Country Mansion of the late William Richardson, Esq., situated near Linwood Station, Delaware county, Pennsylvania, eighteen miles south of the city of Philadelphia, and rather less than two miles back from the line of the Philadelphia and Wilmington Railroad.
The buildings consist of a comparatively new double Three-story Stone Mansion, finished throughout in the most substantial manner, with a coach-house, stable, ice-house, etc. Also, a commodious stone frame Farm House, with large Barn, Wagon Houses, Sheds, and all conveniences for storing crops, Spring House, etc. The Farm contains about seventy-five acres, and has been greatly improved by the late proprietor, and brought to a high degree of fertility. Location high and perfectly healthy, and the surrounding country the most romantic and picturesque in the whole county. The almost hourly communication with Philadelphia and other cities by railroad and river affords every facility that could be desired. Terms very easy. Apply to the subscriber, one of the Executors of above estate.
J. P. OKIE,
4 24tf Linwood, Pennsylvania.

FOR SALE—THE LARGE AND ELEGANT Residence, No. 2330 Green street, 80 feet front, with side yard of 20 feet. The house is 20 feet to Pennsylvania avenue. It is new. The lot is 147 feet deep and the neighborhood is pleasant and in close vicinity to the Park, upon accommodating terms. Pleasant and good. Will be sold cheap.
5-1 30t. COLLADAY & SHEPHERD, No. 508 WALNUT Street.

FOR SALE—FOUR-STORY BRICK House, S. FIFTEENTH Street, with all modern conveniences, being No. 319 SOUTH Street, first door below Spruce. Apply to CLARK & ETTING, No. 711 WALNUT Street.
Carpets fitted throughout will be sold with house if desired. 4 29 tf

FOR SALE, AT MOUNT HOLLY, N. J. a fine and commodious house, with ornamental grounds. Address J. C. TEN EYCK, Exec., Mt. Holly, 4 6 1m or E. C. THORNTON, No. 5 N. WATER St.

FOR SALE—HOUSE AND FURNITURE, No. 614 SPRUCE Street. Immediate possession. Apply this week. 5 4 5*

TO RENT.
TO RENT OR FOR SALE—THE CONSTITUTION HOUSE, Atlantic City, N. J., with the furniture. Immediate possession can be given. HUGH BARR,
5 4 3t* N. W. cor. FRONT and WHARTON Streets, Philadelphia.

GERMANTOWN PROPERTY TO LET.—A large, modern-built house, tenant-house, coach-house, and five acres of land, handsomely laid out walks and garden; within two minutes' walk of Duy's Lane Station. Apply to J. ARMSTRONG. 4 27 12t*

TO LET, FURNISHED.—THE RESIDENCE No. 4107 WALNUT Street, West Philadelphia. Apply at No. 4106 WALNUT Street. 5 1 6t

TO RENT—AN OFFICE SUITABLE FOR A physician or a lawyer, with or without board, at No. 1121 GIRARD Street. 3t

FURNITURE, ETC.
FOR
BARGAINS IN FURNITURE
GO TO
RICHMOND & CO.,
No. 45 South SECOND Street,
4 30 1m ABOVE CHESNUT, EAST SIDE.

FURNITURE.
A. & H. LEJAMBRE
HAVE REMOVED THEIR
Furniture & Upholstering Warerooms
TO
NO. 1127 CHESNUT STREET,
3 10 wfm6mrp GIRARD ROW.

PHOTO-MINIATURES, ETC.
MR. BROADBENT
Would respectfully advise his friends and the public that he has resumed the practice of PHOTOGRAPHY, and is prepared, in company with Mr. PHILLIPS, to take Photographs in every variety of style, including
Photo-Miniatures, Ivorytypes,
and the new style of CRAYON PICTURES, in the best possible manner and of any size.
Messrs. BROADBENT & PHILLIPS beg to add the assurance that customers who favor them with a visit will meet with courteous attention and prompt execution of their orders.
Prices moderate.
Please call and see specimens.
BROADBENT & PHILLIPS,
No. 1206 Chesnut Street,
5 1 smw3mdp PHILADELPHIA.

VIRGINIA AND THE VIRGINIANS.

By Index.

Virginia and Texas are the only two of the wayward sisters who have failed to return to the parental embrace of the Union. Both are similarly situated, both will hold an election at an early day, and yet there is a vast difference between the two. Texas is a new country; her people have never claimed anything for her, except her almost boundless prairies and rich grazing lands; while, on the other hand, Virginians heretofore, and even now, claim that they have a fair share of all the intelligence, cultivation, and ability of a great people, and point to the past as an index to the future. Let us see how she stands now.

Virginia, among the last to withdraw from the Federal Union, is also among the last to return. Essentially political in character, and endowed with a stubbornness almost amounting to obtuseness, she has up to the present time utterly and flatly refused to re-enter the Union under any other terms than those she thought proper to dictate herself, and hence to-day her political condition is, to say the least of it, uncertain, unsettled, and deplorable: her own people, who have the privilege of voting (I refer to the whites), are divided among themselves, and each adheres to his theory with a dogged determination to win, or die in the last ditch. But *all* can't win! Virginians are like other people: they have been elevated to a degree almost unpardonable by the romancists who chose to pick their heroes and heroines from among her people, and they even find it troublesome to disabuse their individual minds, that each and every one who commenced to breathe his first breath on the soil of Virginia is not in reality one of the *genus homo* so vastly superior to his fellow-being who didn't commence to breathe in Virginia, that they are at a loss to know how the stranger can be so absurd as to look upon them as he would upon the people of any other State.

Like the people of other States, the Virginians have a fair amount of learning: yet they will tell you, without the slightest hesitation, that their climate and soil contain elements which improve the mental and physical condition of her people, and hence she is superior in point of culture to her neighbors. This I regard as a mere theory, which has no foundation in fact. Having spent some very pleasant days among the people of that State, I have no desire to be unjust towards them; but it strikes me that there is more absolute ignorance in the big State of Virginia to-day than there is in the comparatively little State of Connecticut. But look at our statesmen! Well, you have produced some great men. And what has made them loom up as great men? It is a notorious fact that the greatest and wisest men that ever lived did not rise on the political ladder: it is a fact that they were surrounded with so much ignorance that their theories were absorbed by the people, and they themselves were placed in a position to make themselves heard. Washington and Marshall are the only two men who have made a mark in the world who did not do so by politics. Jefferson was a great man, but his greatness was almost exclusively political. At this moment I know of no Virginian who was ever distinguished — except those I have mentioned—in the arts, sciences, or literature, as compared with her Northern neighbors; and yet the Virginian will tell you, with a complacent assurance which amounts to egotism, that her people are a great, an honest, and a talented race. If he should assure you that he is essentially more fit to make laws and to govern, he will merely give you a reflex of the secret thoughts of the people who surround him.

Heretofore it has been necessary for a man to have sprung from the first families who settled on the banks of the "Jeems" in the days of Powhatan, for him to have any considerable weight in the social scale. His value depended not so much upon himself as upon his family. The man himself might be, and frequently was, a worthless idle sot, but the fact that "he belonged to one of the best families"—a favorite phrase in Virginia—was enough to keep him within the pale of respectability, and give him that influence which only moral worth should command. "That the sin of the parent shall be visited on the children" is a favorite quotation when a man's worth as a citizen is in question, but it sinks into utter insignificance should he have indulged in the respectable and lucrative business of slave trading or slave breeding. This theory is fast loosing ground among the thinking men of Virginia, and the fact that the Richmond *Dispatch* has seen proper to adopt the negro-suffrage platform, is evidence that a new light has commenced to reach a hitherto very dark spot, and that hereafter men will be held at what *they* are worth, not at what their ancestors were worth, in some circles of Virginia society. I am sorry to say that I fear these circles are strikingly in the minority, although I wish it were otherwise.

Touching upon this question reminds me of a conversation between a gentleman of a "very old family" and myself on politics. I had been endeavoring to draw his attention to the condition of things as they existed, and to wean him from the everlasting theme of how he'd like to have them exist, when he remarked:—"You people in the North must think we are a parcel of —— hypocrites." I asked why it was necessary for us to think so? "Well," he continued, "these politicians and newspapers can say what they please, but I tell you, sir, the people of Virginia have not lost one jot or tittle of the ideas they fought for, and when men say we are sorry for what we have done, they lie. The time will come when you will find this out to your own satisfaction, if you are not satisfied now."

I made no reply, but I am free to confess that my own thoughts were travelling in the same path as his, and facts which were developed in intercourse with other men verified my own conclusions and the gentleman's words, and this is a prevailing idea among the white men of the State who are native and to the manor born.

Before proceeding to give a truthful account of the condition of the State, it is necessary for me to say a few words in explanation of the men who may be called political leaders when the day of election shall come. Two parties claim to be entirely Union Republican, while the third party professes to be Union Democratic. Mr. Wells, who has been the Governor of the State since Pierpoint retired, stands on an intensely radical platform, and he has upon the same ticket with himself a colored man, who is a candidate for the position of Lieutenant-Governor. Most of the men on the Wells ticket, except the colored man, are Northern men, or, as the Southern people term them, "carpet-baggers." These men have settled in the State, and, as the law now stands, are about the only men (white) who are eligible to office. The platform upon which they stand, besides making many changes in the statute laws of the State, demands negro suffrage, the right of colored people to attend the public schools, and the oath familiarly known as the "iron-clad."

The other wing of the party is led by Mr. Walker, a gentlemen who was born in the State, but who spent most of his life, up to the close of the war, in the Northern States. He is said to have been a War Democrat. The Walker platform endorses the platform of the Wells party, with the exception of the school clause, some minor articles in regard to county organizations, and the "iron-clad" oath. They also oppose the colored man holding office, claiming that he is not capable.

The Withers party is entirely a white party, and will adopt nothing, so far as the negro is concerned, that it is not compelled to adopt prior to the admission of the State. Negro suffrage they regard as inevitable, but they are opposed to it on principle. Mr. Withers, the candidate of this party, is, we believe, a Virginian by birth and education, but has always been a Union man, and is therefore eligible to office, should he be elected.

There are fragments and factions of other parties, but they are so small in numbers and so insignificant in regard to influence, that I forbear mentioning them or endeavoring to show their relative positions. All of them will, no doubt, be absorbed and "gobbled" by one or the other of the three important parties.

With this brief outline of the body politic, viewed through unprejudiced glasses, and which I have mentioned to let the reader understand much that he could not understand without, I shall proceed to give the conversations of the Virginians, as near as my memory and a few brief notes will permit.

It was my fortune, for I did not seek it, to become acquainted with what may be justly termed the "imperialists" of the country, before I had been in the city of Richmond a day. As my visit was merely one of curiosity, our conversation quickly turned upon the scenes of the war, and as we viewed the different battle-fields as we passed along, most of which I was thoroughly acquainted with, I was struck, not to say pained, to hear a man of evident culture tell me of the bravery and fortitude of the South, and of the want of courage exhibited by the Boys in Blue. I say I was pained, and so I was, but not at his statement, for I knew that to be false, but at his want of understanding, his absolute disregard for what was fair and honorable; and I so informed him, and upon that subject we agreed to disagree. I afterwards understood that this gentleman had spent most of the years of the war in Europe. The gentleman desired to know my politics. I answered him that I always endeavored to do what I thought was right, and therefore I was a Republican. This soon led to a conversation upon the political condition of the country, especially Virginia. He felt thankful to the nigger for his kindness during the war; he believed that the Southern people owed him a debt they could never pay for his conduct towards his master during the war, and his respectful and orderly demeanor since he had gained his freedom, but he was unequivocally opposed to his being elevated to the dignity and level of a white man. He was an animal, body and soul, and all the freedom and rights that the nation could bestow upon him were as pearls before swine. He never had been anything, and he never could be anything, and it was a foul blot upon the history of a chivalric people that he should be forced upon them. They had been raised and educated to look upon him as an inferior being, and they could no more change their views than the leopard could his spots. This had been the case wherever the colored man had come in contact with the Caucasian, and he did not believe that the Union was firmly enough established to withstand the revolution of sentiment; in fact, it was already a failure, because of the Rebellion. (He did not appear to recognize the important fact that the Rebellion had been conquered, but spoke as though it were still going on.) He had no confidence in republics: none had ever lived, nor did he believe any ever could live, to a position of influence and greatness among the nations of the earth. As though to "cap the climax," he asseverated, in conclusion, that although he felt sorry that this should be the case, yet he knew of no way to escape it.

As the gentleman had previously assured me, in answer to a question, that his family was a "very old one," and his name was rather familliar to me, I was forcibly struck with the idea of his love and respect for the negro *as a slave*, and his distrust and scorn for him as a free man, with the same rights and privileges before God and the laws of the country as the gentleman had himself. I mentioned my view of the matter, and asked him if he didn't think that, outside of every other consideration, the colored man should be rewarded for his fidelity to his master during a time when it was within his power to do so much damage. Yes, but they were incapable of appreciating their freedom, and therefore he would reward them as he would the Indians, with beads and tin trinkets. With the assurance that the Republican party would find the negro a very large elephant, he remained a sealed casket; and whatever his thoughts may have been, he kept them to himself.

Do you believe, sir, that the intelligent masses of a country model its people? He did. Did he think he had, as an intelligent and wealthy man, any influence? He presumed he had some. Did he think that those who were influenced by him would believe, if he so informed them, that the United States was a failure—that a republic could not exist? He thought some of them would. Did he admire an empire, or think it was more just or better than a republic? He did not. Then was it his duty to endeavor to pull down, by his influence and words, that which he believed was best? No; but the Federal Union had become so corrupt under the management of its present class of leaders in Congress, that the people no longer had a voice in the Government, and hence it was but an empire under the guise of a republic, though of a milder form than the empires of Europe. I pointed to the recent elections, but as he had had no voice in them, I naturally concluded that *that* fact was the secret of imperialism among one class of people at least.

So much has been said and written concerning the bitterness of the Southern people (Rebels) and their dislike of the Northern people, that I feel a repugnancy towards mentioning it, and yet this article would not be complete without it. With a mind as free from prejudice as a sheet of white paper, susceptible of any impression that might come upon it, and devoting most of my time to the Rebel element, I am constrained to say that, while many of the gentlemen with whom I came in contact treated me with respect and cordiality, yet no sooner was it made manifest that I was a "Yankee" than an unseen barrier appeared to come between us, and I was soon given to understand that I had sinned and was unforgiven. Among the female portion of Virginia a "Yankee," no matter what his attributes may be, is of as little note, and treated with less respect, than the veriest white native loafer. Social ostracism is a rule, nowhere an exception; and yet Virginia asks, nay, begs, that the capitalists of the North will come among its people and make permanent investments. And this is the conservative native Virginians. As I understand it, they are conservative. More properly, they differ from the Democrats, because they look upon this path as the shortest one to power and the loaves and fishes. It is merely making a virtue of necessity, and some of its adherents do not hesitate to declare that the time is not far distant when they will make themselves a power in the land. Though "Independent Republican" in name, it is nothing more nor less than a species of what we have always recognized as a Copperhead. Politicians, wherever it has been my fortune to find them, are at best a tricky set of people. But few understand the science of government, and still fewer are willing to sacrifice the "patronage of office" for the good of their country. "Patronage" is the hinge upon which all things political move, and honor, truth, and principle appear but minor considerations when weighed in the scale of success. That this is manifestly wrong none will certainly deny, and but few will be found who have the courage to labor to correct it. It is not confined to either or any party, but is a near kin to all.

Having touched upon the two parties which, in vulgar parlance, may be termed among the "outs," we have left for consideration the "ins," or the Wells party. Mr. Wells, the present Governor of Virginia, is also the candidate for re-election on the radical Republican platform. I mentioned in another part of this article that a negro was on the ticket with him, as a candidate for Lieutenant-Governor. Placing this man on the ticket was an "intentional accident," and one which had been thought of by but few (except the colored men themselves) previous to the assembling of the nominating convention. In view of the fact that the natives of the unreconstructed States are debarred from holding office, it becomes the absolute duty of the new settler to become, in either a high or low degree, a politician. This being the case, politics has become a business in those States, just the same as anything else, and hence there are always many applicants for one office. This was the case at the Petersburg Convention: and when a faction discovered that Wells was to be the successful man, they immediately set about making his position as unpopular as possible. The colored men, up to this time, had never laid claim to office, being content to work and vote as their ideas dictated; but now they were set upon by the dissatisfied, or anti-Wells men, and made to believe that they would be grossly wronged should their color not be represented on the ticket. The colored men pressed their claims, and, aided by their white allies, were successful. No sooner were they successful than their white allies withdrew from the convention, pointing with scorn at the "nigger ticket," and proceeded to nominate another ticket entirely of white men, with Mr. Walker at the head. It was a clever trick, and while it may be true that it turned a few white men from the party, yet it is also true that it united the colored men in one solid mass, which fair promises and threats have failed to disunite. Having betrayed a want of confidence in politicians generally, and more particularly in those of Virginia, it is needless for me to dilate upon the merits or demerits of the candidates. A few more words in regard to the colored man, and my task will be ended.

Up to the present time they have conducted themselves with such a spirit of moderation and toleration (I use the word thoughtfully), that they have absolutely compelled the respect and confidence of their white neighbors. It will be recollected that after the surrender of Lee the negroes had it within their power to inflict summary vengeance upon their defenseless masters, but with a spirit which does them credit, and must excite the wonder of the world, they were as passive, as obedient, and as respectful as ever. They had had the shackles knocked from off their limbs, but to their oppressors they returned good for evil, and the same line of conduct has marked them throughout their journey in a sphere entirely new and strange to them. And for this forbearance, if nothing more, the Southern people should at least be thankful.

Notwithstanding the fact that Southern men are inclined to look upon the negro as a "chattel," "a piece of convertible property," yet they profess a regard for him. If he is honest and industrious, the intelligent people have really a greater regard for him—exclusive of politics—than his more outspoken admirers of the North. He is not supposed to have the faculties necessary to self-government, but in sickness and need the Virginians, as a class, will stand by him. There is no argument which can combat their ideas in regard to his condition as a man. His *color* is the maelstrom which engulfs them when all reasonable argument fails. The colored men see and appreciate this feeling, and while they are free to confess that they owe their former masters nothing, yet, politically, the colored men understand themselves and their position before the country; and I may add, in this connection, that up to the present time their position as citizens is preeminently in advance of their white neighbors. Thus far they know little or nothing of the "wily machinations" which the white politicians practise. What they do, the cause they advocate, the way they will cast the ballot, will be prompted by the same disinterested desire to befriend those who have befriended them, and to stand by the Union and the flag. They know no guile in politics, or, if they do, they fear or are incapable of using it, and yet few, if any, of the native Virginians will speak a word favorable to the colored man as a freeman. A correspondent, writing from Richmond under the date of April 20, in referring to the political condition of the people, says:—

"So far as the colored people are concerned, one is struck with the unanimity and good feeling which exist between them. Every effort has been made to divide and distract them on vital political questions, but from their speeches and their conversation I am led to believe that they, above all others, are sincere and determined in their course. They appreciate their new position, and even the vilest Rebel will do them the justice of acknowledging that he has been agreeably surprised at their peaceful and 'respectful' attitude."

What is true in regard to the State of Virginia so far as the colored man is concerned, is equally true in regard to the other Southern States. No remark is pointed enough, no jibe is severe enough to characterize the efforts made by the colored man in his efforts as a politician, and yet many of the Virginians will tell you that they have the most profound regard for the framers of the Declaration of Independence, but, withal, they deny that the language of that instrument, in so far as it refers to "all men being created free and equal," has exclusive reference to the white man. There is no helping hand extended to the negro in his battle for life and political existence. The moment he strikes out to buffet the tide of politics, or attempts to swim in the stream of education and civilization, that moment he is met with jeers; his awkward strokes are made game of, and stumbling blocks are cast in his path whenever opportunity offers. Who that has been in bondage for over four hundred years, who has been led to believe that he belonged to the brute creation, would do better—nay, as well? Go among the peasants of Russia, of Turkey, of Germany, yea, of England, and elevate those people to the position of a sovereign. How much will they excel in oratory, or the sciences they never heard of? Little, if any, I dare say. What would be the condition of France, or any of the empires of Europe, if the people of that country were all set free, and given to understand that they were on an equal footing with the Emperor and his court? Disorders and crime of every kind would deluge the country; and yet these people have white skins, and, to a certain degree, have had the benefit of education. Now mark the difference. Here in the United States we have four millions of people elevated, as it were, in a moment to the position of sovereigns, whose natures are said to be brutish and whose instincts are gross and revolting, who have never been permitted to know that there was any other condition wherein they might exist; and yet what do we find? We find that with their "brutish instincts" and uncultivated natures they can be peaceful citizens, and from the lips of their former masters we have it that "the people of the South owe them a debt of gratitude." With all this in their favor, no "true Virginian" can lend a helping hand to educate the ignorant or find a cheering word for him when he endeavors to educate himself. How would you repay the debt of gratitude? By returning him to a position of slavery? I fear you would, were the opportunity given; but those days are gone never more to return. They are free before God and the laws of the country; no action of yours can change the condition of things; the great captain of the age has recognized them, and the day is not far distant when the "experiment" shall prove beyond a peradventure that it is your duty to lay fast hold of the advantages spread before you, cease your wars upon those who have never offended you, and, finally, "Do unto others as you would have others do unto you."

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207,900	Loans on Bond and Mortgage, first Liens on City Properties	207,900·00
$1,109,900 Par.	Market value, $1,130,325·25 Cost, $1,093,604·26.	
	Real Estate	26,000·00
	Bills receivable for insurance made	322,486·94
	Balances due at agencies, premiums on marine policies, accrued interest, and other debts due the company	40,178·88
	Stock and scrip of sundry corporations, $3156. Estimated value	1,813·00
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PHŒNIX INSURANCE COMPANY OF PHILADELPHIA.

INCORPORATED 1804—CHARTER PERPETUAL.

No. 224 WALNUT Street, opposite the Exchange.

This Company insures from loss or damage by FIRE,

on liberal terms, on buildings, merchandise, furniture, etc., for limited periods, and permanently on buildings by deposit of premiums.

The Company has been in active operation for more than SIXTY YEARS, during which all losses have been promptly adjusted and paid.

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JOHN R. WUCHERER, President.
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THE PENNSYLVANIA FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.

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No. 510 WALNUT Street, opposite Independence Square.

This Company, favorably known to the community for over forty years, continues to insure against loss or damage by fire on Public or Private Buildings, either permanently or for a limited time. Also on Furniture, Stocks of Goods, and Merchandise generally, on liberal terms.

Their Capital, together with a large Surplus Fund, is invested in the most careful manner, which enables them to offer to the insured an undoubted security in the case of loss.

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OFFICE OF THE INSURANCE COMPANY OF NORTH AMERICA, No. 232 WALNUT Street, Philadelphia.

Incorporated 1794. Charter Perpetual.

Capital, $500,000.

Assets.....$2,350,000

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OVER $20,000,000 LOSSES PAID SINCE ITS ORGANIZATION.

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THE ENTERPRISE INSURANCE CO. OF PHILADELPHIA.

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FIRE INSURANCE EXCLUSIVELY.

PERPETUAL AND TERM POLICIES ISSUED.

Cash Capital.....$200,000·00
Cash Assets, January 1, 1868.....479,283·20

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This Company insures only first-class risks, taking no specially hazardous risks whatever, such as factories, mills, etc.

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LORILLARD'S STEAMSHIP LINE FOR

NEW YORK.

Sailing Tuesdays, Thursdays, and Saturdays.

REDUCTION OF RATES.

Spring rates, commencing March 15.

Sailing Tuesdays, Thursdays, and Saturdays. On and after 15th of March freight by this line will be taken at 12 cents per 100 pounds, 4 cents per foot, or 1 cent per gallon, ship's option. Advance charges cashed at office on Pier. Freight received at all times on covered wharf.

JOHN F. OHL,
2 28‡ Pier 19 North Wharves.

N. B. Extra rates on small packages iron, metals, etc.

FOR LIVERPOOL AND QUEENSTOWN. Inman Line of Mail Steamers are appointed to sail as follows:—

City of Manchester, via Halifax, Tuesday, May 4, at 1 P.M.
City of Baltimore, Saturday, May 8, at 9 A. M.
City of London, Saturday, May 15, at 11 A. M.
City of Boston, via Halifax, Tuesday, May 18, at 1 P. M.
And each succeeding Saturday and alternate Tuesday, from Pier 45, North River.

RATES OF PASSAGE.

BY THE MAIL STEAMER SAILING EVERY SATURDAY.

Payable in Gold.		Payable in Currency.	
FIRST CABIN	$100	STEERAGE	$35
To London	105	To London	40
To Paris	115	To Paris	47

PASSAGE BY THE TUESDAY STEAMER, VIA HALIFAX.

FIRST CABIN, Payable in Gold.		STEERAGE. Payable in Currency.	
Liverpool	$80	Liverpool	$30
Halifax	20	Halifax	15
St. John's, N. F., by Branch Steamer	45	St. John's, N. F., by Branch Steamer	30

Passengers also forwarded to Havre, Hamburg, Bremen, etc., at reduced rates.

Tickets can be bought here at moderate rates by persons wishing to send for their friends.

For further information apply at the Company's Offices, JOHN G. DALE, Agent, No. 15, BROADWAY, N. Y. or to O'DONNELL & FAULDS, Agents.
4 5 No. 411 CHESNUT Street, Philadelphia.

CHARLESTON, S. C.

THE SOUTH AND SOUTHWEST

FAST FREIGHT LINE,

EVERY THURSDAY.

The Steamships PROMETHEUS, Captain Gray, J. W. EVERMAN, Captain Vance,

WILL FORM A REGULAR WEEKLY LINE.

The steamship J. W. EVERMAN will sail on THURSDAY, May 6, at 4 P. M.

Through bills of lading given in connection with S. C. R. R. to points in the South and Southwest.

Insurance at lowest rates. Rates of freight as low as by any other route. For freight, apply to

E. A. SOUDER & CO.,
2 22 tf DOCK STREET WHARF.

ONLY DIRECT LINE TO FRANCE

THE GENERAL TRANSATLANTIC COMPANY'S MAIL STEAMSHIPS BETWEEN NEW YORK AND HAVRE, CALLING AT BREST.

The splendid new vessels on this favorite route for the Continent will sail from Pier No. 50 North river, as follows:—

PEREIRE	Ducheane	Saturday, May 1
LAFAYETTE	Rousseau	Saturday, May 15
ST. LAURENT	Lemarie	Saturday, May 29
VILLE DE PARIS	Surmount	Saturday, June 12

PRICE OF PASSAGE in gold (including wine),

TO BREST OR HAVRE.

First Cabin $140 Second Cabin $85

TO PARIS,

(Including railway tickets, furnished on board.)

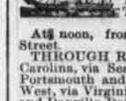
First Cabin $145 Second Cabin $85

These steamers do not carry steerage passengers.

Medical attendance free of charge.

American travellers going to or returning from the continent of Europe, by taking the steamers of this line avoid unnecessary risks from transit by English railways and crossing the channel, besides saving time, trouble, and expense. GEORGE MACKENZIE, Agent,
No. 58 BROADWAY, New York.

For passage in Philadelphia, apply at Adams' Express Company, to H. L. LEAF,
1 27‡ No. 320 CHESNUT Street.



PHILADELPHIA, RICHMOND, AND NORFOLK STEAMSHIP LINE.

THROUGH FREIGHT AIR LINE TO THE SOUTH AND WEST, EVERY SATURDAY.

At noon, from FIRST WHARF above MARKET Street.

THROUGH RATES to all points in North and South Carolina, via Seaboard Air Line Railroad, connecting at Portsmouth and to Lynchburg, Va., Tennessee, and the West, via Virginia and Tennessee Air Line and Richmond and Danville Railroad.

Freight HANDLED BUT ONCE, and taken at LOWER RATES THAN ANY OTHER LINE.

The regularity, safety, and cheapness of this route commend it to the public as the most desirable medium for carrying every description of freight.

No charge for commission, drayage, or any expense of transfer.

Steamships insured at the lowest rates.

Freight received daily.

WILLIAM P. CLYDE & CO.,
No. 12 S. WHARVES and Pier 1 N. WHARVES.

W. P. PORTER, Agent at Richmond and City Point.
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NEW EXPRESS LINE TO Alexandria, Georgetown, and Washington, D. C., via Chesapeake and Delaware Canal, with connections at Alexandria from the most direct route for Lynchburg, Bristol, Knoxville, Nashville, Dalton, and the Southwest.

Steamers leave regularly every Saturday at noon from the first wharf above Market street.

Freight received daily.

WILLIAM P. CLYDE & CO.,
No. 14 North and South Wharves.

HYDE & TYLER, Agents, at

THE SINAITIC INSCRIPTIONS.

From the London Athenæum.

THE CAMP, WADY IGNE (Mugharah), March 7, 1869.—After four months' careful study of the Sinaitic Inscriptions, I have at last solved the difficulty of their interpretation. Although the palæographic details must necessarily be reserved for a more extended report, a slight sketch of the method employed in deciphering them, and the results at which I have arrived, may not prove altogether uninteresting to you. My first impression on seeing the inscriptions was, that the chief difficulty had arisen from the inaccuracy of former copies, and I was convinced that some practice and considerable familiarity with the writings were requisite before a faithful reproduction could be hoped for. I accordingly proceeded to make careful drawings of all that were accessible in our immediate neighborhood, and spent as much time as possible in studying them daily upon the rocks themselves. Wishing also to form an independent opinion, I carefully avoided consulting any of the alphabets which has been constructed by previous essayists, until I should myself arrive at some conclusion, or find some internal evidence to afford a clue to the mystery. The result of my investigation was a conviction that the Sinaitic inscriptions, so far from being in a unique and unknown character, were in reality nothing but another phase of that Semitic alphabet whose forms appear alike in the Hebrew, Arabic, and Greek. They seemed, indeed, to constitute an intermediate link between the ordinary Hebrew and the Cufic, and this relationship was shown still more clearly by a comparison of the two classes into which the Sinaitic writings principally resolve themselves. In some cases the letters are detached, and bear a strong resemblance to the Hebrew; in others, they are connected by a line, and their forms being more cursive, might be mistaken by an unpractised observer for Cufic. As I acquired greater familiarity with them, the identity of individual letters almost forced itself upon me; but I still refrained from attempting any transliteration which rested upon such speculation alone, and determined to wait until I had seen the larger collection in Wady Mukatteb before putting my conjectures to the test. I noticed, moreover, that Greek inscriptions were of frequent occurrence amongst the Sinaitic, and if external indications could be trusted, coincident with them in date; and I entertained great hopes that I might meet with others in Wady Mukatteb to confirm my views; especially as at least one bilingual inscription was reported to exist in that place. Nor were my expectations frustrated by the result. On the 26th of January, Mr. Holland and I started for Mukatteb, with the intention of copying, if possible, the whole of the collection there. We had even then copied a large number in other parts of the Peninsula, my book alone containing over eight hundred of them.

Our first visit was to the alleged *bilingual* inscription, and I found that the evidence of the Greek and Sinaitic writing of which it consists having been executed by the same hand was even more incontrovertible than it had been described. I remarked, at the same time, that the copies hitherto brought to Europe were so inaccurate as to convey but a very faint idea of the real appearance of the stone. This inscription not only confirmed my previous views as to the co-existence of the Greek and Sinaitic, but established the correctness of my identification of the various letters occurring in it. Still, adhering to my former resolution, I made no theoretical deductions, and regarded the identification of these very letters as dependent upon the discovery of additional proofs. These I shortly obtained, and in such numbers as to form an overwhelming weight of testimony to the accuracy of my deductions. I have now copied no less than twelve inscriptions in which the Greek and Sinaitic occur together, undoubtedly by the same hand, and I have been enabled, by their means, not to construct an alphabet, but to demonstrate the value of every letter of the Sinaitic.

I have been thus far particular in describing the method by which the results I am now about to communicate have been attained, as I am sure that in a question upon which so many conflicting opinions have been formed, I shall otherwise hardly escape the imputation of theorizing or partisanship.

The inscriptions consist of detached sentences, in a Sinaitic or rather Aramæan dialect, for the most part proper names with such introductory formulæ as Oriental peoples have been from time immemorial accustomed to prefix to their compositions. Thus far they accord with the account given by Cosmas Indicopleustes; and I see no reason why, without arguing for a too remote origin, this Jewish fellow-travellers should not have been able to read, as he asserts they did, inscriptions in a language and character so cognate to their own. The alphabet of Sinaitic inscriptions agrees in part with that constructed by the late Prof. Beer, whose work I have since consulted, and who seems to have recognized the existence of the bilingual inscription to which I first alluded. I have no doubt that had that eminent scholar possessed opportunities of studying the writings *in situ*, or at least of obtaining accurate transcripts, he would have succeeded in a correct rendering of the whole; as it is, his alphabet is but partially correct, only so far as he was furnished with accurate data on which to proceed. To his theory concerning the authorship of the inscriptions I cannot give so full assent. That they are the production of a Semitic, or rather Aramæan, people is true, but that they are the work of Nabattæan pilgrims is an assertion that rests on conjecture alone. They are the work, not of pilgrims, but rather of a commercial community who inhabited, or at least colonized, the Peninsula for the first few centuries of the Christian era. That many of the writers were Christian is proved by the numerous Christian signs they used, but it is equally clear from internal evidence that a large proportion of them were pagans. The writing must have extended into the monkish times, possibly until the spread of el Islam brought the ancestors of the present inhabitants. Bedawin hordes, from el Hejaz and other parts of Arabia proper to the mountains of Sinai, and dispersed, or absorbed, that Saracen population of whom the monks stood in such mortal dread. "Saracen" is necessarily a vague term, but I purposely abstain from a definition which involves historical detail until I can obtain access to historical works of reference; and I will say no more here than that the traces of his former occupation of the Peninsula and the nature and localities of the inscriptions accord so well with the accounts by Arab historians, that I feel confident of being able to bring as great a weight of testimony to bear on the authorship of the inscriptions as, I am happy to say, I have already collected in support of my interpretation.

The appearance and numbers of the inscriptions, the instruments with which they were executed, the physical features of Wady Mukatteb, these are points concerning which travellers have been as much misled as concerning the interpretation, and of which the researches of Mr. Holland and myself enable us to give a satisfactory account. But these and other details I leave until our return. I trust, however, that I have said sufficient to prove that Captain Wilson was justified in stating in his last report that I had found the key to the Sinaitic Inscriptions.

E. H. PALMER.

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LUMBER.

1869 SPRUCE JOIST. SPRUCE JOIST. HEMLOCK. HEMLOCK. 1869

1869 SEASONED CLEAR PINE. SEASONED CLEAR PINE. CHOICE PATTERN PINE. SPANISH CEDAR, FOR PATTERNS. RED CEDAR. 1869

1869 FLORIDA FLOORING. FLORIDA FLOORING. CAROLINA FLOORING. VIRGINIA FLOORING. DELAWARE FLOORING. ASH FLOORING. WALNUT FLOORING. FLORIDA STEP BOARDS. RAIL PLANK. 1869

1869 WALNUT BDS. AND PLANK. WALNUT BDS. AND PLANK. WALNUT BOARDS. WALNUT PLANK. 1869

1869 UNDERTAKERS' LUMBER. UNDERTAKERS' LUMBER. RED CEDAR. WALNUT AND PINE. 1869

1869 SEASONED POPLAR. SEASONED CHERRY. ASH. WHITE OAK PLANK AND BOARDS. HICKORY. 1869

1869 CIGAR BOX MAKERS' CIGAR BOX MAKERS' SPANISH CEDAR BOX BOARDS, FOR SALE LOW. 1869

1869 CAROLINA SCANTLING. CAROLINA R. T. SILLS. NORWAY SCANTLING. 1869

1869 CEDAR SHINGLES. CYPRESS SHINGLES. 1869
MAULE, BROTHER & CO.,
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Together with a general assortment of Building Lumber for sale low for cash.
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Invite all in need of any kind of CARRIAGES to call and see their large assortment before purchasing, as they intend selling at

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No. 511 NORTH SECOND STREET,

SIGN OF THE GOLDEN LAMB,

Are now receiving an ENTIRE NEW STOCK o

Spring and Summer Coatings,

To which they invite the attention of the trade and others, [3 28 w

AT WHOLESALE AND RETAIL.

ICE CREAM AND WATER ICE.

THE NEAPOLITAN

ICE CREAM AND WATER ICES.

THE PUREST AND BEST IN THE WORLD.

This celebrated Brick Ice Cream and Water Ice can be carried in a paper to any part of the city, as you could candy. Fifteen or twenty different kinds of them are kept constantly on hand, and ONE HUNDRED DIFFERENT FLAVORS can be made to order for those who desire to have something never before seen in the United States, and superior to any Ice Cream made in Europe.
Principal Depot—No. 1324 WALNUT Street.
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LOUIS MEYER

Respectfully informs the public that he has opened his

NEW MUSIC STORE,
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(Opposite Horner, Colladay & Co.'s dry goods palace), with a choice stock of American and foreign sheet music, pianos, etc. Agency for the world-renowned Munich photographs of the Goethe and Schiller galleries, by Kaulbach and other celebrated artists.

Also, constantly on hand, a complete stock of Leypoldt & Holt's books, Tauchnitz edition of British authors, Didot's edition of the French Classics, etc.

Just received.—Photographs of the celebrated new cartoon, called "Heroes of Music of Italy, France, and England," contains 88 life-like portraits, three sizes, at $12, $4, and $1.

4 28 wfm 1m

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PENN STEAM ENGINE AND BOILER WORKS.—NEAFIE & LEVY, PRACTICAL AND THEORETICAL ENGINEERS, MACHINISTS, BOILER MAKERS, BLACKSMITHS, and FOUNDERS, having for many years been in successful operation, and been exclusively engaged in building and repairing Marine and River Engines, high and low-pressure, Iron Boilers, Water Tanks, Propellers, etc. etc., respectfully offer their services to the public as being fully prepared to contract for engines of all sizes, Marine, River, and Stationary; having sets of patterns of different sizes are prepared to execute orders with quick despatch. Every description of pattern-making made at the shortest notice. High and Low-pressure Fine Tubular and Cylinder Boilers of the best Pennsylvania Charcoal Iron. Forgings of all sizes and kinds. Iron and Brass Castings of all descriptions. Roll Turning, Screw Cutting, and all other work connected with the above business.

Drawings and specifications for all work done at the establishment free of charge, and work guaranteed.

The subscribers have ample wharf-dock room for repairs of boats, where they can lie in perfect safety, and are provided with shears, blocks, falls, etc. etc., for raising heavy or light weights.

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Boilers, Gasometers, Tanks, Iron Boats, etc.
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Sole Agents for N. Billeux's Patent Sugar Boiling Apparatus, Nesmyth's Patent Steam Hammer, and Aspinwall & Woolsey's Patent Centrifugal Sugar Draining Machines. 4 3 6

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Of every description, for
Grain, Flour, Salt, Super-Phosphate of Lime, Bone-Dust, Etc.
Large and sma[ll] GUANO BAGS constantly on hand.
WOOL SACKS.

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READING RAILROAD.—GREAT TRUNK LINE FROM PHILADELPHIA TO THE INTERIOR OF PENNSYLVANIA, THE SCHUYLKILL, SUSQUEHANNA, CUMBERLAND, AND WYOMING VALLEYS,
THE
NORTH, NORTHWEST, AND THE CANADAS.

SPRING ARRANGEMENT OF PASSENGER TRAINS, April 12, 1869.

Leaving the Company's Depot at Thirteenth and Callowhill streets, Philadelphia, at the following hours:—

MORNING ACCOMMODATION.

At 7:30 A. M. for Reading and all intermediate Stations and Allentown. Returning, leaves Reading at 6:30 P. M.; arrives in Philadelphia at 9:15 P. M.

MORNING EXPRESS.

At 8:15 A. M. for Reading, Lebanon, Harrisburg, Pottsville, Pinegrove, Tamaqua, Sunbury, Williamsport, Elmira, Rochester, Niagara Falls, Buffalo, Wilkesbarre, Pittston, York, Carlisle, Chambersburg, Hagerstown, etc.

The 7:30 A. M. train connects at READING with East Pennsylvania Railroad trains for Allentown, etc., and the 8:15 A. M. train connects with the Lebanon Valley train for Harrisburg, etc.; at PORT CLINTON with Catawissa Railroad trains for Williamsport, Lock Haven, Elmira, etc.; at HARRISBURG with Northern Central, Cumberland Valley, and Schuylkill and Susquehanna trains for Northumberland, Williamsport, York, Chambersburg, Pinegrove, etc.

AFTERNOON EXPRESS.

Leaves Philadelphia at 3:30 P. M. for Reading, Pottsville, Harrisburg, etc., connecting with Reading and Columbia Railroad trains for Columbia, etc.

POTTSTOWN ACCOMMODATION.

Leaves Pottstown at 6:25 A. M., stopping at intermediate stations; arrives in Philadelphia at 8:40 A. M. Returning, leaves Philadelphia at 4:30 P. M.; arrives in Pottstown at 6:40 P. M.

READING ACCOMMODATION.

Leaves Reading at 7:30 A. M., stopping at all way stations; arrives in Philadelphia at 10:15 A. M.

Returning, leaves Philadelphia at 5:15 P. M.; arrives in Reading at 8:05 P. M.

Trains for Philadelphia leave Harrisburg at 8:10 A. M., and Pottsville at 8:45 A. M., arriving in Philadelphia at 1 P. M. Afternoon trains leave Harrisburg at 3:05 P. M., and Pottsville at 2:45 P. M., arriving at Philadelphia at 6:45 P. M.

Harrisburg Accommodation leaves Reading at 7:15 A. M. and Harrisburg at 4:10 P. M.. Connecting at Reading with Afternoon Accommodation south at 6:30 P. M., arriving in Philadelphia at 9:15 P. M.

Market train, with a passenger car attached, leaves Philadelphia at 12:45 noon, for Pottsville and all way stations; leaves Pottsville at 7:30 A. M. for Philadelphia and all way stations.

All the above trains run daily, Sundays excepted.

Sunday trains leave Pottsville at 8 A. M., and Philadelphia at 8:15 P. M. Leaves Philadelphia for Reading at 8 A. M.; returning from Reading at 4:25 P. M.

CHESTER VALLEY RAILROAD.

Passengers for Downingtown and intermediate points take the 7:30 A. M., 12:45, and 4:30 P. M. trains from Philadelphia. Returning from Downingtown at 6:10 A. M., 1:00 and 5:45 P. M.

PERKIOMEN RAILROAD.

Passengers for Skippack take 7:30 A. M. and 4:30 P.M. trains from Philadelphia, returning from Skippack at 8:15 A. M. and 1:00 P. M. Stage lines for the various points in Perkiomen Valley connect with trains at Collegeville and Skippack.

NEW YORK EXPRESS FOR PITTSBURG AND THE WEST.

Leaves New York at 9 A. M. and 5 and 8 P. M., passing Reading at 1:05 A. M., and 1:50 and 10:19 P. M., and connecting at Harrisburg with Pennsylvania and Northern Central Railroad Express trains for Pittsburg, Chicago, Williamsport, Elmira, Baltimore, etc.

Returning Express train leaves Harrisburg on arrival of Pennsylvania Express from Pittsburg at 3:50 and 5:50 A. M., and 10:50 P. M., passing Reading at 5:44 and 7:31 A. M., and 12:50 P. M., and arriving at New York at 11 A. M. and 12:20 and 5 P. M. Sleeping cars accompany these trains through between Jersey City and Pittsburg without change.

A Mail Train for New York leaves Harrisburg at 8:10 A. M. and 2:05 P. M. Mail Train for Harrisburg leaves New York at 12 M.

SCHUYLKILL VALLEY RAILROAD.

Trains leave Pottsville at 6:45 and 11:30 A. M., and 6:40 P. M., returning from Tamaqua at 8:35 A. M., and 2:15 and 4:35 P. M.

SCHUYLKILL AND SUSQUEHANNA RAILROAD.

Trains leave Auburn at 7:55 A. M. for Pinegrove and Harrisburg, and at 12:15 noon for Pinegrove and Tremont. Returning from Harrisburg at 3:30 P. M., and from Tremont at 7:40 A. M. and 5:35 P. M.

TICKETS.

Through first-class tickets and emigrant tickets to all the principal points in the North and West and Canadas.

Excursion Tickets from Philadelphia to Reading, and intermediate stations, good for one day only, are sold by Morning Accommodation Market Train, Reading and Pottstown Accommodation Trains, at reduced rates.

Excursion Tickets to Philadelphia, good for one day only, are sold at Reading and intermediate stations by Reading and Pottstown Accommodation Trains, at reduced rates.

The following tickets are obtainable only at the office of S. Bradford, Treasurer, No. 227 S. Fourth street, Philadelphia, or of G. A. Nichols, General Superintendent, Reading.

COMMUTATION TICKETS.

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MILEAGE TICKETS.

Good for 2000 miles, between all points, at $52·50 each for families and firms.

SEASON TICKETS.

For three, six, nine, or twelve months, for holders only, to all points at reduced rates.

CLERGYMEN

Residing on the line of the road will be furnished with cards entitling themselves and wives to tickets at half fare.

EXCURSION TICKETS

From Philadelphia to principal stations, good for Saturday, Sunday, and Monday, at reduced fares, to be had only at the Ticket Office, at Thirteenth and Callowhill streets.

FREIGHT.

Goods of all descriptions forwarded to all the above points from the Company's new freight depot, Broad and Willow streets.

MAILS

Close at the Philadelphia Post Office for all places on the road and its branches at 5 A. M., and for the principal stations only at 2:15 P. M.

FREIGHT TRAINS

Leave Philadelphia daily at 4:35 A. M., 12:45 noon, 3 and 6 P. M., for Reading, Lebanon, Harrisburg, Pottsville, Port Clinton, and all points beyond.

BAGGAGE.

Dungan's Express will collect baggage for all trains leaving Philadelphia Depot. Orders can be left at No. 225 S. Fourth street, or at the Depot, Thirteenth and Callowhill streets.

PHILADELPHIA, GERMANTOWN, AND NORRISTOWN RAILROAD.

TIME TABLE.
On and after MONDAY, May 3, 1869.
FOR GERMANTOWN.

Leave Philadelphia at 6, 7, 8, 9·05, 10, 11, 12 A. M., 1, 2, 3½, 3¾, 4, 4·35, 5·05, 5¾, 6, 6½, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11, 12 P. M.

Leave Germantown at 6, 7, 7½, 8, 8·20, 9, 10, 11, 12 A. M., 1, 2, 3, 4, 4¾, 5, 5½, 6, 6½, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11 P. M.

The 8·20 down train and 3½ and 5½ up trains will not stop on the Germantown Branch.

ON SUNDAYS.

Leave Philadelphia at 9·15 A. M., 2, 4·05, 7, and 10¾ P. M.

Leave Germantown at 8·15 A. M., 1, 3, 6, and 9¾ P. M.

CHESNUT HILL RAILROAD.

Leave Philadelphia at 6, 8, 10, 12 A. M., 2, 3¾, 5¾, 7, 9, and 11 P. M.

Leave Chesnut Hill at 7·10, 8, 9·40, 11·40 A. M., 1·40, 3·40, 5·40, 6·40, 8·40, and 10·40 P. M.

ON SUNDAYS.

Leave Philadelphia at 9·15 A. M., 2 and 7 P. M.

Leave Chesnut Hill at 7·50 A. M., 12·40, 5·40, and 9·25 P. M.

FOR CONSHOHOCKEN AND NORRISTOWN.

Leave Philadelphia at 6, 7½, 9, and 11·05 A. M., 1¾, 3, 4½, 5, 5½, 6¾, 8·05, 10·05, and 11½ P. M.

Leave Norristown at 5·40, 6½, 7, 7¾, 9, and 11 A. M., 1½, 3, 4½, 6¼, 8, and 9½ P. M.

The 7¾ A. M. train from Norristown will not stop at Mogee's, Potts' Landing, Domino, or Schur's lane.

The 5 P. M. train from Philadelphia will stop only at School lane, Manayunk, and Conshohocken.

ON SUNDAYS.

Leave Philadelphia at 9 A. M., 2½, 4, and 7¼ P. M.

Leave Norristown at 7 A. M., 1, 5½ and 9 P. M.

FOR MANAYUNK.

Leave Philadelphia at 6, 7½, 9, and 11·05 A. M., 1½, 3, 4½, 5, 5½, 6¾, 8·05, 10·05, and 11½ P. M.

Leave Manayunk at 6·10, 7, 7½, 8·10, 9½, and 11¼ A. M., 2, 3½, 5, 6¾, 8·30, and 10 P. M.

The 5 P. M. train from Philadelphia will stop only at School lane and Manayunk.

ON SUNDAYS.

Leave Philadelphia at 9 A. M., 2½, 4, and 7¼ P. M.

Leave Manayunk at 7½ A. M., 1½, 6, and 9½ P. M.

W. S. WILSON, General Superintendent,
Depot, NINTH and GREEN Streets.

RAILROAD LINES.

1868.—FOR NEW YORK.—THE CAMDEN AND AMBOY AND PHILADELPHIA AND TRENTON RAILROAD COMPANIES' LINES FROM PHILADELPHIA TO NEW YORK, AND WAY PLACES.

FROM WALNUT STREET WHARF.

At 6:30 A. M., via Camden and Amboy Accom. $2·25
At 8 A. M., via Cam. and Jersey City Ex. Mail 3·00
At 2 P. M., via Camden and Amboy Express... 3·00
At 6 P. M., for Amboy and intermediate stations.
At 6:30 and 8 A. M. and 2:00 P. M. for Freehold.
At 8 and 10 A. M., 2, 3:30, and 4:30 P. M. for Trenton.

At 6:30, 8, and 10 A. M., 1, 2, 3:30, 4:30, 6, and 11:30 P. M. for Bordentown, Burlington, Beverly, and Delanco.

At 6:30 and 10 A. M., 1, 3:30, 4:30, 6, and 11:30 P. M. for Florence, Edgewater, Riverside, Riverton, Palmyra, and Fish House, and 2 P. M. for Florence and Riverton.

The 1 and 11:30 P. M. Lines leave from Market Street Ferry (upper side).

FROM KENSINGTON DEPOT.

At 11 A. M., via Kensington and Jersey City, New York Express Line. Fare, $3.

At 7:30 and 11 A. M., 2:30, 3:30 and 5 P. M. for Trenton and Bristol. And at 10:15 A. M. for Bristol.

At 7:30 and 11 A. M., 2:30, and 5 P. M. for Morrisville and Tullytown.

At 7:30 and 10:15 A. M., and 2:30 and 5 P. M. for Schenck's and Eddington.

At 7:30 and 10:15 A. M., 2:30, 4, 5, and 6 P. M. for Cornwell's, Torresdale, Holmesburg, Tacony, Wissinoming, Bridesburg, and Frankford, and 8 P. M. for Holmesburg and intermediate stations.

FROM WEST PHILADELPHIA DEPOT,
Via Connecting Railway.

At 9:30 A. M., 1:20, 4, 6:30, and 12 P. M. New York Express Lines via Jersey City. Fare, $3·25.

At 11:20 P. M., Emigrant Line. Fare, $2.

At 9:30 A. M., 1:20, 4, 6:30, and 12 P. M., for Trenton.

At 9:30 A. M., 3, 6:30, and 12 P. M., for Bristol.

At 12 P. M. (Night), for Morrisville, Tullytown, Schenck's, Eddington, Cornwell's, Torresdale, Holmesburg, Tacony, Wissinoming, Bridesburg, and Frankford.

The 9:30 A. M., 6:30 and 12 P. M. Lines will run daily. All others, Sundays excepted.

BELVIDERE DELAWARE RAILROAD LINES,

FROM KENSINGTON DEPOT.

At 7:30 A. M. for Niagara Falls, Buffalo, Dunkirk, Elmira, Ithaca, Owego, Rochester, Binghamton, Oswego, Syracuse, Great Bend, Montrose, Wilkesbarre, Scranton, Stroudsburg, Water Gap, Schooley's Mountain, etc.

At 7:30 A. M. and 3:30 P. M. for Belvidere, Easton, Lambertville, Flemington, etc. The 3:30 P. M. Line connects direct with the train leaving Easton for Mauch Chunk, Allentown, Bethlehem, etc.

At 11 A. M. and 5 P. M. for Lambertville and intermediate Stations.

CAMDEN AND BURLINGTON COUNTY AND PEMBERTON AND HIGHTSTOWN RAILROADS.

FROM MARKET STREET FERRY (UPPER SIDE).

At 7 and 10 A. M., 1:30, 3:30, and 5:30 P. M., for Merchantville, Moorestown, Hartford, Masonville, Hainesport, Mount Holly, Smithville, Ewansville, Vincentown, Birmingham, and Pemberton.

At 7 A. M., 1:30 and 3:30 P. M., for Lewistown, Wrightstown, Cookstown, New Egypt, Hornerstown, Cream Ridge, Imlaystown, Sharon, and Hightstown.

11 10 WILLIAM H. GATZMER, Agent.

PENNSYLVANIA CENTRAL RAILROAD.

SUMMER TIME, TAKING EFFECT APRIL 25, 1869.

The trains of the Pennsylvania Central Railroad leave the Depot, at THIRTY-FIRST and MARKET Streets, which is reached directly by the Market Street cars, the last car connecting with each train leaving Front and Market streets thirty minutes before its departure. The Chesnut and Walnut streets cars run within one square of the Depot.

Sleeping-car Tickets can be had on applicatson at the Ticket Office, N. W. corner Ninth and Chesnut streets, and at the depot.

Agents of the Union Transfer Company will call for and deliver baggage at the depot. Orders left at No. 901 Chesnut street, or No. 116 Market street, will receive attention.

TRAINS LEAVE DEPOT, VIZ.:—

Mail Train	8·00 A. M.
Paoli Accommodat'n, 10·30 A. M., 1·10 and 9·30	P. M.
Fast Line	11·00 A. M.
Erie Express	11·00 A. M.
Harrisburg Accommodation	2·30 P. M.
Lancaster Accommodation	4·00 P. M.
Parkesburg Train	5·30 P. M.
Cincinnati Express	8·00 P. M.
Erie Mail and Pittsburg Express	10·45 P. M.

Philadelphia Express, 12 night.

Erie Mail leaves daily, except Sunday, running on Saturday night to Williamsport only. On Sunday night passengers will leave Philadelphia at 12 o'clock.

Philadelphia Express leaves daily. All other trains daily, except Sunday.

The Western Accommodation Train runs daily, except Sunday. For this train tickets must be procured and baggage delivered by 5 P. M., at No. 116 Market street.

TRAINS ARRIVE AT DEPOT, VIZ.:—

Cincinnati Express	3·10 A. M.
Philadelphia Express	6·50 A. M.
Paoli Accommodat'n, 8·20 A. M., 3·40 and 7·20	P. M.
Erie Mail	9·35 A. M.
Fast Line	9·35 A. M.
Parkesburg Train	9·10 A. M.
Lancaster Train	12·30 P. M.
Erie Express	4·20 P. M.
Day Express	4·20 P. M.
Southern Express	6·40 P. M.
Harrisburg Accommodation	9·40 P. M.

For further information apply to
JOHN F. VANLEER, Jr., Ticket Agent,
No. 901 CHESNUT Street.
FRANCIS FUNK, Ticket Agent,
No. 116 MARKET Street.
SAMUEL H. WALLACE,
Ticket Agent at the Depot.

The Pennsylvania Railroad Company will not assume any risk for Baggage, except for Wearing Apparel, and limit their responsibility to One Hundred Dollars in value. All Baggage exceeding that amount in value will be at the risk of the owner, unless taken by special contract.

EDWARD H. WILLIAMS,
4 29 General Superintendent, Altoona, Pa.

WEST CHESTER AND PHILADELPHIA RAILROAD.—SUMMER ARRANGEMENT.—On and after MONDAY, April 12, 1869, Trains will leave as follows:—

Leave Philadelphia from New Depot, THIRTY-FIRST and CHESNUT Streets, 7·25 A. M., 9·30 A. M., 2·30 P. M., 4·15 P. M., 4·35 P. M., 7·15 and 11·30 P. M.

Leave West Chester from Depot, on East Market street, at 6·25 A. M., 7·25 A. M., 7·40 A. M., 10·10 A. M., 1·55 P. M., 4·50 P. M., and 6·45 P.M.

Leave Philadelphia for B. C. Junction and intermediate points at 12·30 P. M. and 5·45 P. M. Leave B. C. Junction for Philadelphia at 5·30 A. M. and 1·45 P. M.

Trains leaving West Chester at 7·40 A. M. will stop at B. C. Junction, Lenni, Glen Riddle, and Media; leaving Philadelphia at 4·35 P. M. will stop at B. C. Junction and Media only. Passengers to or from stations between West Chester and B. C. Junction going East will take train leaving West Chester at 7·25 A. M., and car will be attached to express Train at B. C. Junction, and going West passengers for stations above Media will take train leaving Philadelphia at 4·35 P. M., and car will be attached to Local train at Media.

The Depot in Philadelphia is reached directly by the Chesnut and Walnut street cars. Those of the Market street line run within one square. The cars of both lines connect with each train upon its arrival.

ON SUNDAYS.

Leave Philadelphia for West Chester at 8·00 A. M. and 2·30 P. M.

Leave Philadelphia for B. C. Junction at 7·15 P. M.

Leave West Chester for Philadelphia at 7·45 A. M. and 4·45 P. M.

Leave B. C. Junction for Philadelphia at 6·00 A. M.
HENRY WOOD,
4 19§ General Superintendent.

WEST JERSEY RAILROADS.—SPRING ARRANGEMENT.
From foot of MARKET Street (Upper Ferry).
Commencing WEDNESDAY, Sept. 16, 1868.
TRAINS LEAVE AS FOLLOWS:—

For Cape May and stations below Millville, 3·15 P. M.

For Millville, Vineland, and intermediate stations, 8·15 A. M., 3·15 P. M.

For Bridgeton, Salem, and way stations, 8·15 A. M. and 3·30 P. M.

For Woodbury at 8·15 A. M., 3·15, 3·30, and 6·00 P. M.

Freight train leaves Camden daily at 12 o'clock, noon.

Freight received at second covered wharf below Walnut street, daily.

Freight delivered No. 228 South Delaware avenue. WILLIAM J. SEWELL, Superintendent.

AUCTION SALES.

BUNTING, DURBURROW & CO., AUCTIONEERS, Nos. 232 and 234 MARKET Street, corner of Bank street. Successors to John B. Myers & Co.

LARGE SALE OF BRITISH, FRENCH, GERMAN, AND DOMESTIC DRY GOODS.
On Thursday Morning,
May 6, at 10 o'clock, on 4 months' credit. [4 30 5t

LARGE SALE OF CARPETINGS, OIL-CLOTHS, CANTON MATTINGS, ETC.
On Friday Morning,
May 7, at 11 o'clock, on four months' credit, about 250 pieces of ingrain, Venetian, list, hemp, cottage, and rag carpetings, floor oil-cloths, mattings, etc. 5 1 5t

LARGE SALE OF FRENCH AND OTHER EUROPEAN DRY GOODS, &c.,
ON MONDAY MORNING,
May 10, at 10 o'clock, on four months' credit. 5 4 4t

SALE OF 2000 CASES BOOTS, SHOES, TRAVELLING BAGS, ETC.,
On Tuesday Morning,
May 11, at 10 o'clock, on four months' credit. 5 5 5t

RAILROAD LINES.

PHILADELPHIA, WILMINGTON, AND BALTIMORE RAILROAD.—TIME TABLE.—Commencing MONDAY, April 12, 1869.—Trains will leave Depot corner Broad street and Washington avenue, as follows:—

Way Mail Train at 8:30 A. M. (Sundays excepted), for Baltimore, stopping at all regular stations. Connecting with Delaware Railroad at Wilmington for Crisfield and intermediate stations.

Express Train at 12 M. (Sundays excepted) for Baltimore and Washington, stopping at Wilmington, Perryville, and Havre-de-Grace. Connects at Wilmington with train for New Castle.

Express Train at 4:00 P. M. (Sundays excepted), for Baltimore and Washington, stopping at Chester, Thurlow, Linwood, Claymont, Wilmington, Newport, Stanton, Newark, Elkton, North-East, Charlestown, Perryville, Havre-de-Grace, Aberdeen, Perryman's, Edgewood, Magnolia, Chase's, and Steemmer's Run.

Night Express at 11:30 P. M. (daily), for Baltimore and Washington, stopping at Chester, Thurlow, Linwood, Claymont, Wilmington, Newark, Elkton, North-East, Perryville, and Havre-de-Grace.

Passengers for Fortress Monroe and Norfolk will take the 12:00 M. train.

WILMINGTON TRAINS.

Stopping at all Stations between Philadelphia and Wilmington.

Leave Philadelphia at 11:00 A. M., 2:30, 5:00, and 7:00 P. M. The 5:00 P. M. Train connects with Delaware Railroad for Harrington and intermediate Stations.

Leave Wilmington 6:45 and 8:10 A. M., 1:30, 4:15, and 7:00 P. M. The 8:10 A. M. Train will not stop between Chester and Philadelphia. The 7 P. M. Train from Wilmington runs daily; all other Accommodation Trains Sundays excepted.

From Baltimore to Philadelphia.—Leave Baltimore 7:25 A. M., Way Mail; 9:35 A. M., Express; 2:25 P. M., Express; 7:25 P. M., Express.

SUNDAY TRAIN FROM BALTIMORE.

Leaves Baltimore at 7:25 P. M., stopping at Magnolia, Perryman's, Aberdeen, Havre-de-Grace, Perryville, Charlestown, North-East, Elkton, Newark, Stanton, Newport, Wilmington, Claymont, Linwood, and Chester.

Through tickets to all points West, South, and Southwest may be procured at Ticket Office, No. 828 Chesnut street, under Continental Hotel, where also State Rooms and Berths in Sleeping Cars can be secured during the day. Persons purchasing tickets at this office can have baggage checked at their residence by the Union Transfer Company.

H. F. KENNEY, Superintendent.

PHILADELPHIA AND BALTIMORE CENTRAL RAILROAD TRAINS.

Stopping at all stations on Chester Creek and Philadelphia and Baltimore Central Railroad.

Leave Philadelphia (C Port Deposit (Sundays excepted) at 7:00 A. M. and 4:30 P. M.

The 7 A. M. train will stop at all stations between Philadelphia and Lamokin.

A Freight Train, with Passenger Car attached, will leave Philadelphia daily (except Sundays) at at 1:00 P. M., running to Oxford.

Leave Port Deposit for Philadelphia (Sundays excepted) at 5:40 A. M., 9:25 A. M., and 4:20 P. M.

Trains leaving Wilmington at 6:45 A. M. and 4:15 P. M. will connect at Lamokin Junction with the 7:00 A. M. and 4:30 P. M. trains for Baltimore Central Railroad.

NORTH PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD.—For BETHLEHEM, DOYLESTOWN, MAUCH CHUNK, EASTON, WILLIAMSPORT, WILKESBARR

CITY INTELLIGENCE.

TRADE OF PHILADELPHIA.

Annual Report of the Board of Trade—Interesting Statistics Relating to the City.

From Mr. A. J. Perkins, the Secretary of the Board of Trade, we have received an advance copy of the annual report of that institution, from which we extract the following statistics in reference to the trade of Philadelphia:—

The Importations of 1868

at the port of Philadelphia are shown in the following table:—

Months.	Paying Duty.	Free.	Total.
January	$2353,402	$31,904	$385,306
February	575,165	5,243	580,408
March	2,562,843	67,792	2,030,176
April	2,018,533	23,896	2,042,429
May	2,204,854	50,854	2,255,708
June	1,788,690	13,690	1,802,308
July	1,485,291	26,872	1,512,073
August	1,069,593	33,128	1,102,720
September	753,599	47,185	800,784
October	936,590	25,575	963,165
November	399,151	32,453	431,594
December	275,740	28,010	303,650
Totals	$14,402,901	$384,602	$14,787,503

The following table shows the character of the vessels in which the imports were brought to the city, the months of July and November being given, on the books of the Custom House, in the aggregate only:—

	American Vessels.	Foreign Vessels.	Total.
First Quarter	$2,464,554	$1,111,336	$3,575,890
Second Quarter	4,376,283	1,737,934	5,113,517
	....	....	1,512,673
July	714,923	368,436	1,083,359
August	580,521	276,423	865,934
September	381,154	497,833	878,987
October	....	....	399,151
November	174,506	139,250	313,756
December	....	....	....
Totals of 10 m'ths	$8,700,961	$4,130,509	....
Aggregate for the year	....	....	$13,743,277

A comparison of the amounts imported in American vessels, as compared with foreign, more than two to one, shows that our navigation is increasing in relative force, and that our ships are gradually recovering their former control of the carrying trade

The Petroleum Trade.

The following are the receipts of petroleum, via Pennsylvania Railroad, at this port for the last five years:—

	Crude. bbls.	Refined. bbls.
1868.		
January	12,660	56,329
February	20,442	54,402
March	19,145	55,325
April	21,576	51,187
May	23,585	65,621
June	16,300	49,450
July	23,915	80,509
August	14,855	82,537
September	16,765	89,240
October	19,195	93,510
November	13,548	71,405
December	17,261	97,899
	219,197	$45,505
		219,197
Total, 1868		1,064,702
" 1867		940,738
" 1866		743,504
" 1865		640,199
" 1864		596,831

The total exports of petroleum from Philadelphia were, in

	Gallons.
1864	7,760,148
1865	12,156,202
1866	28,605,321
1867	28,896,160
1868	40,505,620

The price of petroleum in Philadelphia in January was, in

	Crude.	Refined.
1865	38@50c.	70 @75c.
1866	38c.	60 @65c.
1867	18½c.	27 @31c.
1868	14½c.	20½@22½c.
1869	21@21½c.	30 @30½c.

The following table shows the total exports of petroleum from the United States during the year 1868:—

From Philadelphia	40,505,620
From New York	52,765,583
From Baltimore, Boston, and Portland	5,972,938
Total for 1868	99,281,760

The following is the quantity exported from January 1 to March 20:—

		1869.
From New York	galls.	10,305,937
" Boston	"	618,862
" Philadelphia	"	3,706,303
" Baltimore	"	84,777
" Portland	"	.....
" New Bedford	"	.....
" Cleveland	"	.....
Total	"	14,812,879
Same time, 1868	"	15,029,634
" 1867	"	9,309,209
" 1866	"	11,053,563

The Coal Trade of Pennsylvania.

The following is the official statement of the productions of the different coal regions of the State for 1867 and 1868:—

	1867. Tons.	1868. Tons.	Inc. or Dec.
SCHUYKILL REGION.			
By Reading R. R.	3,099,580	3,120,923	21,343
By Schuylkill Canal	1,030,225	987,828	42,397
By Mahonoy and Lehigh	459,608	485,131	25,723
From Pinegrove	27,962	32,925	4,963
	4,597,375	4,606,807	.....
Less Shamokin and Lackawanna	262,565	192,451	70,114
Totals	4,334,820	4,414,356	79,536
LEHIGH REGION.			
By Lehigh V. R. R.	1,948,385	2,258,532	310,147
By Lehigh Canal	1,006,604	989,947	16,657
Lehigh and Susquehanna R. R.	....	535,750	535,750
	2,954,989	3,784,229	.....
Less Wyoming and Schuylkill Coal	892,543	1,276,647	384,104
Totals	2,062,446	2,507,582	445,136
WYOMING REGION.			
Wyoming Canal S.	369,099	340,490	28,609
North Branch N.	89,698	89,152	6,54
Penn. Coal Company	861,730	953,855	92,125
Scranton, North	515,857	610,721	95,064
Do. South	1,203,664	1,118,969	85,680
Del. and Hudson Company	1,422,299	1,611,113	188,884
Lack and Bloom	430,310	466,102	35,792
By Lehigh	492,965	811,316	358,381
Totals	5,328,922	5,990,813	662,491
SHAMOKIN REGION.			
Totals for year	485,697	492,265	6,568
Grand total of Anthracite Region	12,211,215	13,405,016	1,193,801
Semi-Anthracite	585,566	710,052	123,486
Bituminous	1,180,812	1,351,045	137,367
Imported Bituminous	521,305	402,300	119,005
Grand totals	14,511,898	15,868,410	1,356,512

The supply of Anthracite sent to market in 1868, and the gain as compared with 1867, were as follows:

	Tons.	Gals.
Wyoming and Lackawanna Region	5,990,813	692,491
Schuylkill	4,414,356	79,536
Lehigh	2,507,582	445,136
Shamokin	492,265	6,568
Totals	13,405,016	1,193,731

Of the 79,536 tons increase from Schuylkill, 25,723 tons was an increase on the Mahanoy and Lehigh road, leaving the increase via the Schuylkill Valley only 53,812 tons.

To show the course of the trade and the supply from different regions, we subjoin the following for reference:—

	Schuylkill.	Wyoming.	Lehigh.
1860	3,270,516	2,941,817	1,821,774
1861	2,697,489	3,055,140	1,758,377
1862	2,899,598	3,145,170	1,351,054
1863	3,432,265	3,759,610	1,894,713
1864	3,642,218	3,960,836	2,064,669
1865	3,755,802	3,256,658	1,822,535
1866	4,635,487	4,736,616	2,128,867
1867	4,334,820	5,328,922	2,062,446
1868	4,414,356	5,090,813	2,507,582

In 1860 the Schuylkill region was 328,699 tons ahead of the Wyoming and Lackawanna regions. It has fallen 1,576,467 tons behind in a period of nine years, for the want of a more direct route to the principal markets.

The following table presents a comparative estimate of the total resources of the several regions in the Anthracite coal fields of the State:—

Regions.	Area in Square Miles.	Coal—Thickness in Feet.	No. of Acres.
Schuylkill regions	180	100	115,200
Lehigh regions	44	50	23,160
Shamokin region	50	70	32,000
Lackawanna region	100	60	64,720
Wyoming region	78	109	62,720

A DRINKING FOUNTAIN IN FRONT OF THE STATE HOUSE.—A very handsome drinking fountain, for the use of man and beast, is now being erected on Chestnut street, in front of the State House. It will be composed of granite, and will be similar in appearance to the one recently erected on Walnut street, opposite Seventh street. This fountain is another of a number that will be erected in different parts of the city by the Philadelphia Drinking Fountain Society, of which Dr. Wilson C. Swann is President.

TILL TAPPERS.—James Wood and William Carter (colored) were held by Alderman Carpenter for trial on the charge of tapping the till of a store on Sixth street below Lombard of about $15.

SOUTHERN SHIPPING.

The Philadelphia and Southern Mail Steamship Company—Annual Meeting of the Stockholders To-day.

At noon to-day the annual meeting of the stockholders of the Philadelphia and Southern Mail Steamship Company was held in the Board of Trade Rooms, Fifth and Chesnut streets. The attendance was quite full, and much interest was evinced in the proceedings.

The meeting organized by the calling of James C. Hand to the chair and the selection of Charles S. Teal as Secretary.

The annual report was then read by the Secretary, of which the following is an abstract:—

The steamers of the company have performed the following service:—

The Pioneer, on the Wilmington line, has made twenty-four round voyages.

On the Savannah line, the Wyoming has made twenty-four and the Tonawanda eighteen round voyages.

On the New Orleans and Havana line the Juniata has made ten, the Star of the Union six, and the Yazoo one round voyage.

The business of the company for the year has shown an important increase in the amount of merchandise transported over the several lines of the company, but the rates of freight throughout the year have been so low that the year's business has not yielded the profits its amount should warrant.

The managers have to report the loss of the company's steamer Star of the Union, near Bahia Honda. The ship was a total loss, but was insured for $80,000.

The result of the business of the current year, as compared with the preceding, is as follows:—

Loss on the last year's business	$60,344 55
Profits on the business of the current year	17,707 94
Showing a difference in favor of this year,	$78,046 49

The financial condition of the company is as follows:—

LIABILITIES.

Bills payable	$77,580 21
Due on open bank accounts	25,946 93
Due to captains for victualing ships	4,837 49
Due to Agents	257 15
	$108,371 78

AVAILABLE ASSETS.

Due the Company on open book accounts	$42,031 30
Railroad Bonds	15,000 00
Due from Agents	2,273 38
Due from Captains	249 04
Cash on hand	8,503 10
	$68,026 82
Showing an excess of current liabilities over available assets of	40,344 96
Further liabilities on capital stock	674,965 19
Total liabilities	$715,310 15

Among the unavailable assets are the five steamers of the company, costing $460,066 96, which are valued at $475,000. The Board of Managers believe that the permanent property of the enterprise requires an addtition of at least $100,000 more capital, and for this purpose they procured the supplement to the charter of the company (found below).

The foregoing report was approved and ordered to be printed.

The subject of accepting the following supplement to the charter of the company was then considered:—

A Supplement to an act entitled An Act to incorporate the Philadelphia and Southern Mail Steamship Company.

Section 1. Be it enacted, etc., That the par value of each share of the capital stock of the Philadelphia and Southern Mail Steamship Company, heretofore paid into the said company, and issued or subscribed for, shall be reduced from the sum of two hundred and fifty dollars, as provided in the act to which this is a supplement, to the sum of one hundred and twenty-five dollars, and that each and every share of stock hereafter subscribed for, and issued by the said company, shall be of the like par value, one hundred and twenty-five dollars; so that the capital stock of said company, when fully subscribed for and issued, shall consist of six thousand shares of the par value of one hundred and twenty-five dollars each: Provided, that this section of this act shall only go into effect and become operative when the same shall have been accepted at a meeting of the present stockholders of said company, called after one week's notice published in two daily newspapers of the city of Philadelphia.

Section 2. That from and after the passage of this act, all dividends shall be declared out of the profits of the company upon the reduced capital stock of the company, estimating each share at one hundred and twenty-five dollars, and that no dividend so declared shall be held or construed to impair the capital stock of said company within the meaning of the 4th section of the act to which this is a supplement; Provided, such dividends shall not impair the value of the capital below the reduced value of one hundred and twenty-five dollars per share.

Section 3. That the Directors of the said company are hereby authorized to borrow, on the credit of the said company, a sum of money not exceeding two hundred thousand dollars, at a rate of interest not exceeding eight per cent. per annum, and to issue the bonds of the company in such amounts, and payable at such times, as they shall deem convenient, to be secured by a mortgage or mortgages of the property of the said company.

Mr. Lemuel Coffin offered the following resolutions:—

Resolved, That the supplement to the charter of the Philadelphia and Southern Mail Steamship Company, approved April 16, 1869, be and is hereby accepted by the stockholders.

Resolved, That, under the authority given by the supplement to the charter of this company, the par value of the capital stock of the Philadelphia and Southern Mail Steamship Company be and is hereby reduced from $250 per share to $125 per share.

Resolved, That the Board of Directors be and hereby are instructed to take such measures as shall in their judgment be best adapted to procure an addition of $100,000 to the capital stock of the company.

The preceding resolutions were adopted.

The meeting then adjourned.

After the adjournment the stockholders went into the annual election of officers.

The following was the result:—Directors—Messrs. S. Flanagan, Henry Winsor, Winfield S. Russell, Richard Wood, William Massey, George N. Allen, B. Perkins, Jr.

PENNSYLVANIA HOSPITAL.—At the one hundred and nineteenth annual meting of the contributors to the Pennsylvania Hospital, held on Monday last, the following officers were elected for the ensuing year:—

Managers—Mordecai L. Dawson, John Farnum, William Biddle, Alex. J. Derbyshire, Samuel Mason, S. Morris Waln, Samuel Welsh, Wistar Morris, Jacob P. Jones, Benjamin H. Shoemaker, Alexander Biddle, and Joseph B. Townsend.

Treasurer—John T. Lewis.

The Board was organized by the unanimous re-election of Mordecai L. Dawson as President and Wistar Morris as Secretary.

The Board then proceeded to the appointment of officers of the Hospital for the Sick and Insane, and the following persons were duly elected:—

Hospital on Pine Street.—Steward—William G. Malin; Matron—Mary D. Sharpless; Clerk and Librarian—Alexander D. Stockton; Apothecary—Dr. John Conrad; Physicians—J. Forsyth Meigs, M. D., Jacob M. Da Costa, M. D., James H. Hutchinson, M. D., J. Aitken Meigs, M. D.; Surgeons—Addinell Hewson, M. D., William Hunt, M. D., Thomas G. Morton, M. D., D. Hayes Agnew, M. D.; Pathologist and Curator—William Pepper, M. D.; Microscopist—Joseph G. Richardson, M. D.

Hospital for the Insane.—Physician and Superintendent—Thomas S. Kirkbride, M. D. Department for Males.—First Assistant Physician—S. Preston Jones, M. D.; Second Assistant Physician—J. Roe Bradnor, M. D.; Steward—Joshua P. Edge; Matron—Harriet P. Smith. Department for Females.—Assistant Physician—William P. Moon, M. D.; Steward—Jonathan Richards.

DEATH OF UNITED STATES MARSHAL JOHN ELY.—General John Ely, the newly appointed United States Marshal for the Eastern District, died last night at his residence, No. 727 Pine street, of suffocation caused by bleeding of the lungs. The deceased about 10 o'clock went out with a party of ladies and partook of some ice cream. On arriving at the house a niece of the General's stepped up the steps and, said, "Uncle, you can't jump up three steps." He did so, and on landing on the upper step said he felt badly. He immediately repaired to his room, where he died shortly afterwards. It is supposed that in the effort to jump he ruptured a blood-vessel.

The deceased was about fifty-five years of age, and married. He had just moved into the city from Bucks county, where he was born. He served with considerable distinction in the Rebellion, during which he rose from the rank of major to that of colonel and brevet major-general. He entered the service as Major of the 23d Regiment Pennsylvania Volunteers, and was rapidly promoted to the lieutenant-colonelcy and colonelcy of the regiment. Subsequently, for meritorious services, he was brevetted brigadier and major-general. He was Provost Marshal-General of New Jersey, and also filled the same position in West Virginia. Later he was designated Superintendent of the Freedmen's Bureau of Kentucky, in which capacity he served until the disbandment of that department. At the battle of Fair Oaks, May 31, 1862, he showed considerable gallantry, and while leading his regiment was wounded in the leg, which was subsequently amputated. The duties of his office will devolve upon his deputy, Albert P. Schurz, until a successor is appointed.

MAD DOGS SHOT.—Policeman Bargin, of the Eighteenth Police district, yesterday shot a mad dog on Tilton street, near Cumberland.

Policeman McDonough also despatched a mad dog this morning at Fifth and Gaskill streets.

AN OWNER WANTED.—On Monday evening a handsome gold sleeve button, with the initials E. M. B., was picked up on the Academy of Music pavement. An owner is wanted at the Fifth District Station.

CUSTOM HOUSE APPOINTMENTS.—The following additional appointments in the Custom House have been made by Collector Moore, and received the approval of the Treasury Department at Washington:—

Gangers—William Wallace and B. A. Howell.

Beamsmen—William T. Pierce, David Ball, J. G. Mitton, Joseph H. Russell, William H. Campell, and J. A. Hutton.

Night Watchman—Thomas C. Spackman.

Messenger—Daniel W. Bussinger.

Porter—Thomas S. Faust, colored.

The appointment from the colored portion of the community is that of a man who served in the army for three years.

It is understood that Collector Moore's appointments are now complete.

General Baxter, the Naval Officer, has, with the approval of the Treasury Department, removed J. Morris Welsh as a clerk in his office, and appointed George P. Kern to fill the vacancy.

HEARINGS AT THE CENTRAL STATION.—Henry Wilson was arrested this morning in the third story of dwelling No. 109 N. Seventh street, while going through the trunk of John Sneethen, who occupied the house. The accused was at the Central this afternoon, and, after a hearing, was held for trial by Alderman Becker.

William and Margaret Wilson, an elderly couple, were taken into custody this morning by Detective Miller, at Eighth and Arch streets. The detective had first seen them at Second and Chesnut streets, and, not liking their movements, followed them up Second to Arch and along Arch to Eighth street. On the way the parties stopped in the stores of Troth & Nell, Nos. 16 and 18 N. Second street; R. P. McCall, No. 72 N. Second street, and Foulke & Atkinson, No. 516 Arch street. At McCall's the man stole packages of tea and chocolate. On being searched at the Central these articles were found on them, and from the woman was taken a "fift" skirt. The magistrate committed them in default of $1000 bail.

POLICE APPOINTMENTS.—The following appointments have been made by Mayor Fox since our issue of yesterday:—Jacob Sheller, James Nicholson, and John Degan, Seventeenth district; John McLaughlin, John Feeney, and Patrick Ring, Third district; Joseph Laybold, Eleventh district; William Nugent, Second district; Jacob Klahr and Irvine Crox, Seventh district; Charles Preadeville, Fourth district; Richard Lanely, First district; Charles McBride, Second district; Charles O'Brien, Sixth district; Martin McLaughlin, Fourth district; William H. Jones, Eleventh district; James Gorman, Joseph Urian, Michael Donovan, George Matsinger, William Force, and James Thomas, Sixteenth district; John Trexler, Eleventh district; and Joseph Krupp, Seventh district.

MILITARY.—The various brigades composing the First Division P. M. have been disbanded, with a view of rearranging the various brigades, which will be formed, it is thought, as follows:—

First Brigade.—National Guards, City Troop, Washington Greys, and Keystone Battery.

Second Brigade.—Fritz Zouaves and Grey Reserves.

Third Brigade.—Baxter's Fire Zouaves, Philadelphia City Guards, and Brady's Battery.

Fourth Brigade—Colonel Thomas' Regiment, Veteran 69th Regiment, and all new organizations now being formed.

THE PENNSYLVANIA CANAL COMPANY.—The Pennsylvania Canal Company, as recently reorganized, operates the 360 miles of canal in the Susquehanna valley, which, till this year, were divided between the Pennsylvania Canal, the West Branch and Susquehanna Canal, and the Wyoming Valley Canal.

The aggregate receipts of 1869 to April 3 were	$47,900 79
During same period in 1868	4,319 53
Increase in 1869	$43,581 26

ROBBERIES.—The residence of George Fox, No. 424 Norris street, was broken into on Monday night, and robbed of $47. An entrance was effected by prying open a rear window.

Thieves entered the house of George Sink, on Seventh street, below Oxford, on Monday night, and stole an overcoat and a pair of gaiters.

SUSPECTED OF LARCENY.—Mary Price and Rose Cogley were arrested at Sixth and South streets last evening, with a garden hose in their possession of which they could give no account. Alderman Belshaw held them for a further hearing. In the meantime the hose is at the Fifth District Station, awaiting an owner.

THE YEARLY MEETING OF FRIENDS.—We understand that the Pennsylvania Railroad Company has made arrangements to return, free of charge, such Friends as may purchase tickets over their road for the purpose of attending the Yearly Meeting of Friends, to be held in this city next week.

UNINTENTIONAL.—In the extended notice of Clark & Biddle's new store, No. 1124 Chesnut street, which appeared in THE TELEGRAPH a few days since, the name of T. W. Richards was inadvertently omitted. This gentleman was the architect of this tasteful and beautiful edifice.

MORE LIGHT ON DELAWARE AVENUE.—Ellen McLaughlin was prevented from walking into the Delaware last evening, at Dock street, by Policeman Denard; and Hiram Clark was stopped on the wharf at Chesnut street, by Policeman Westcott.

CUBA.

Departure of Americans to Aid the Insurrectionists—One Thousand Men Fully Armed and Equipped—The Steamer in Fighting Trim—One Thousand Stand of Arms and 60,000 Pounds of Ammunition—How the Expedition Was Originated.

The New York *World* of this morning publishes a two column and a half article containing all the details of the fitting out and departure of a steamer laden with men and arms to aid the Cuban revolutionists. It says:—

BEFORE EMBARKING.

Last night, up to a late hour, the whisky shops on the west side of the city, along West, Washington, Greenwich, Canal, Hudson, and Varick streets, in Spring and Charlton, and all along from the Battery up the terminus of the Eighth ward, were filled with an overflow of noisy, rough-looking customers. These fellows all had packages, bundles of stockings, old jackets, paper parcels, valises, and, in many cases, knapsacks that had seen service in our civil war. These men were rather noisy, and seemed to have a fair supply of money to spend, as if their supplies were furnished by a generous hand. They had all on their person, revolvers, dirks, double-barrelled pistols, and in not a few instances (this is an actual fact) rifles and muskets of improved pattern. Whenever they became so noisy, this swarm of filibusters, who ate and drank and joked and played dominoes, small-framed, dark-eyed looking fellows, evidently in some authority, would slip in, say something about the police, and the hurrah-talk would stop. At eleven o'clock the whisky shops were suddenly deserted, and the crowds of half-armed filibusters began to turn out in seeming obedience to some sudden call. What was this call; and who were these men? We shall see.

THE STEAMER.

On Saturday last the steamship Arago, Captain Hilton, cleared from the Custom House for St. Thomas, under Peruvian colors. The old Arago is known to nearly every New Yorker. How many thousands of our citizens have crossed the Atlantic in her to Havre and back in her old days! And, later, who does not remember her as a gallant shipof-war, carrying the United States flag at her forepeak, and doing vigilant duty in the Southern blockading squadron? Well, since then the Argo has seen strange vicissitudes, and undergone many changes. She was cleared on Saturday for St. Thomas, but until yesterday morning she was lying inside of Sandy Hook, flying American and Peruvian colors. This would seem strange, that a vessel should remain there so long, her clearance papers being correct. But there was an excuse. There was a want of fine weather. It was all right and proper that she should clear for St. Thomas and wait for fine weather as long as her master saw fit to do so. But the sequel will show why the Arago waited so long for fair weather.

THE EMBARKATION OF THE EXPEDITION.

This last batch of Cuban recruits, numbering nine hundred men, were under the command of General Guiecerrea, whose father was with Lopez in the unfortunate expedition to Cardenas in 1851. The general commanding the expedition of the Arago is from St. Thomas, and has been fighting under Cespedes and Quesada. The men selected, or rather accepted, in the different Cuban drill-rooms were principally young Americans and Irishmen of good fighting stock and adventurous spirit, with here and there a sprinkling of Germans, who are supposed to be experts in drilling practice. There was also a sprinkling of Poles and Frenchmen, as there is always in any venturesome affair that promises fighting and the *spolia opima*. The officers were, as a general thing, in the regular ranks, Cubans, who seemed to be very flush and liberal with their greenqacks and gold pieces.

THE MEN TRANSPORTED BY TUGS.

Two tugs, the Yankee and Philip, had been hired to transport the men on board of the Arago. Several of the men went on board with their rifles on their shoulders. The tugs moved about so as not to excite suspicion from the watchful authorities, and the place of embarkation was changed half a dozen times. All this time the Arago was lying below in the bay waiting for the men. Many of them were taken from Richmond county and different parts of the lower end of Staten Island, and put on board of the Arago. The majority of the men lounged about Christopher street, and a number went on board of the Philip at the foot of Spring street. The most flagrant thing, however, was the eating of dinner by two hundred of these half-armed and half-uniformed filibusters at a public hotel, corner of West and Christopher streets. Even this did not seem to excite the suspicion of the authorities, however.

THE ARMS AND AMMUNITION.

Sixty thousand rounds of ammunition, several pieces of light artillery, a large quantity of small arms, a hundred breech loaders, a large quantity of uniforms, and a small quantity of medical stores had been placed on board the Arago, ready for sailing. One officer was seen with a huge pile of greenbacks, distributing them equally among the men, and cheering them up in other ways.

GERMAN EMIGRANTS AMONG THE RECRUITS.

The first appearance of the Cuban recruits in force yesterday was about 2 o'clock in the afternoon, when a crowd of about one hundred, mostly Germans, went up West street and stopped at the foot of Christopher, where they asked Officer Westerfield, who was on post, to be directed to Pier 53. The officer told them that it was the second pier above, but the men only went as far as the first pier above, and then returned, and waited for some length of time at the Christopher Street Ferry. Most of these men appeared to be emigrants from Germany, fresh from Castle Garden. They strolled up and down the street while waiting, carrying all sorts of packages of clothing, etc., in their hands. They were under a leader, who seemed to be in a quandary, not knowing which way to take his men. He finally went back to Officer Westerfield and inquired for a telegraph office, and being shown to one, he sent a despatch to Jersey City. On receiving an answer, the men went down West street and crossed the ferry to Jersey City. The leader, who was apparently an American army officer, was extremely reticent, though the men expressed more willingness to talk, as much as they were able. One of them, who was asked in German where they were going to, replied that they were going out to work on a railroad in Pennsylvania.

THE COMMANDING GENERAL—FINAL DEPARTURE OF THE TROOPS—SCENES AT THE DOCK.

It appears that Pier 43, North river, was the place designated for the principal companies to meet and take their departure, though the Yankee left from a point farther up the river, and other companies were brought from the Jersey and Staten Island shores. At 3 o'clock P. M. the officer having general command of the expedition made his appearance on the dock at Pier 43, and immediately a scene of bustle and confusion ensued. The commanding officer was at once recognized by the agent of the North American Steamship Company as General Guiccerrea, and both advanced and shook hands. Owing to the delay the officers became anxious, and feared that the authorities would overhaul them before they could get afloat. There were between 200 hundred and 300 men at this dock, waiting to be transported to the ship which was to convey them to their destination. The men were Germans, Irishmen, Cubans, and Americans. They passed the time by strolling around the dock, some of them carrying muskets, and all of them armed with revolvers, knives, etc. During this delay several of the men, becoming faint-hearted, skulked away, and, it is alleged, deserted.

THEY ARE OFF!

At precisely 5 o'clock P. M. the little steamer Philip ran quietly up to the dock, and in a very short time the patriots had taken farewell of a few who were left behind, and embarked. The tug then immediately steamed down the bay, and up to 6½ o'clock did not return. It was expected that she would see all the men safely embarked, and conduct the Arago over the bar before leaving her. The Arago then, having been kept under full head of steam, and everything in readiness for a quick voyage, would put to sea as rapidly as possible.

THE COMMANDER

was a tall, active man, recently connected with the United States army. He was quite free in conversing with those around him, and without hesitation stated that the number of men that would go by this expedition was about 900. He also said that the men would be supplied with uniforms when they got on board. There were 1600 stand of arms on the vessel, 60,000 rounds of ammunition, several cannon, shot, and other munitions of war. He would not reveal his name, or that of any of his officers and men.

THE ENGLISH PRESS REGARDING THE DESIGNS OF AMERICA ON CUBA.

The London *Morning Post* of the 22d ultimo observes:—

The West Indies, with the exception of Hayti, which is independent, pertain to several European powers—to Great Britain, France, Spain, and the Netherlands, and one of the islands (St. Barthole-mew) belongs to Sweden. It is quite apparent, therefore, that a blow struck by the United States at one of the group would practically be struck at all, and it would be no unreasonable presumption that if Cuba was wrested from Spain, Jamaica might in turn be taken from England and Martinique from France. The question, therefore, of a possible combination presents itself. But whatever community of interest has existed between Great Britain and France in dealing with European affairs, Spain, although geographically a Western Power, has for a variety of reasons long been thrown out of account. It is impossible (the *Post* continues) to shut our eyes to what is passing on the American continent or to the obvious bent of American policy. The recent acquisition of the Danish possessions in the West Indies, and the purchase of the profitless and barren territory which pertained to Russia in Northwestern America, are evidences of a desire on the part of the United States to acquire piecemeal all possessions on the mainland or adjoining it which belong to European powers. The only matter in doubt is whether, when the American Goverment is unable to induce a sale, it will endeavor to effect an annexation. That, if such should be the designs of the President and his advisers, they should begin with the Spanish possessions is natural enough. Spain is the weakest of the three powers holding substantial possessions in the West Indies, and peculiar circumstances furnish something like a pretext for the appropriation of Cuba. Where pretexts are desired, however, pretexts are easily found, and it may be for France and Great Britain to determine whether, in the event of these designs on Cuba being carried into execution, they will aid Spain in retaining her colony or calmly look on.

LEGAL INTELLIGENCE.

Court of Quarter Sessions—Allison, P. J.

Prison cases were before the Court to-day.

Scipio Price and William Bundy (colored) pleaded guilty to the charge of larceny. They entered a gentleman's residence in the evening, while the family were at church, and stole several articles of clothing and a gold bracelet. The goods were traced to a pawnbroker's establishment, and thence to the prisoners. All the witnesses necessary for the establishment of these facts were present except the pawnbroker, the absence of whom from Court on such occasions is a remarkable incident to these trials. The prisoners were also convicted by the jury of a similar charge.

Ann Kelly pleaded guilty to a charge of the larceny of a roll of cassimere, having been caught in the act of taking it from a store.

Thomas Lindsey was put upon trial charged with assault and battery with intent to steal. The case disclosed as nice a piece of detective shrewdness in two young ladies as can be boasted by most of those whose sole business it is to watch and baffle thieves. On the day of the Odd Fellows' parade these ladies were standing at Twelfth and Chesnut streets, and observed the prisoner's hand emerge from the skirt of his coat into the pocket of an old lady in front of him, and then back into his own pocket, and he passed on.

They informed the old lady of what had happened, and she told them that he had missed the pocket, for she had a sum of money elsewhere on her person. The young ladies resolved to expose this man if possible, and followed him down Chesnut to Ninth street, where he stopped for a few minutes at the Continental Hotel; but they waited until he came out, and walked in his wake to Eighth street. There he took his stand, and began his operations in another lady's pocket, without success, however. The ladies at once informed Detective Gordon, who was near by, and he took the prisoner into custody. On trial.

District Court, No. 1—Judge Thayer.

Chapin & Brother vs. Schofield. An action to recover for machinery sold and delivered to defendant for use in his mill. The defense alleged that the machinery was furnished for the purpose of feeding to other machinery, and upon trial was found to be totally incompetent. On trial.

District Court, No. 2—Judge Stroud.

Samuel G. Rogers vs. Abraham W. Morton. An action on a book account to recover for goods sold and delivered. No defense. Verdict for plaintiff, $249 28.

Davis & Co. vs. F. Gabylewitz. An action to recover for lumber sold and delivered. The defense denied the receipt of a large part of the lumber. On trial.

Court of Common Pleas—Judge Peirce.

Carpenter vs. Carpenter. Suit in divorce. Before reported. On trial.

DIED.

(For additional Deaths see fifth page.)

CLINGAN.—On the 4th instant, EDWARD GRANT, son of C. M. and M. T. Clingan, aged 14 years 1 month and 13 days.

The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend his funeral, from his parents' residence, No. 2017 Chestnut street, on Friday afternoon. Leave the house at 4 o'clock. To proceed to Laurel Hill.

WEDDING INVITATIONS, ENGRAVED IN the newest and best manner.
LOUIS DREKA, Stationer and Engraver,
No. 1033 Chesnut Street.

THIRD EDITION

WASHINGTON.

Transfers in the Navy—Our North Pacific Squadron.

AFFAIRS IN HARRISBURG.

FROM WASHINGTON.

Special Despatch to The Evening Telegraph.

WASHINGTON, May 5.

The Virginia Election.

The President has notitified General Canby to order an election to be held in Virginia, either this week, or at the beginning of next, as he may deem best. The objectionable clauses of the Constitution are to be submitted and voted upon separately, if the President deems this the best mode of obtaining an expression of popular sentiment, and he is assured that all that is essential in the Constitution will be ratified by the people.

Despatch to the Associated Press.

The Solar Eclipse.

WASHINGTON, May 5.—Professor Azaph Hall, now attached to the Naval Observatory here, has been ordered to the Pacific coast for the purpose of making observations of the eclipse of the sun on the 7th of August next. Mr. Joseph A. Rogers, a civilian employed in the Hydrographic office, has been assigned to special duty as assistant to Professor Hall.

The North Pacific Station.

Commander W. Rogers Taylor has been ordered to the command of the northern division of the Pacific Station, hoisting his pennant on the Ossipee.

Naval Assignments.

Lieutenant-Commander W. R. Bridgman is ordered to the Sabine. Assistant Surgeon William A. Corwin is ordered to Boston Navy Yard. Assistant Surgeon William A. Cassin is ordered to the receiving ship Vermont. Commander B. B. Harmony is detached from the command of the Frolic and placed on waiting orders. The other officers belonging to the Frolic are also detached and generally placed on waiting orders. Masters George L. Converse and E. S. Winnery, of that ship, are ordered to this city for examination for promotion. Lieutenant-Commander Theodore F. Jewell is detached from the Hydrographic Office, and ordered to the Sabine. Surgeon George Peck is detached from the New York Navy Yard and ordered to the Sabine.

FROM HARRISBURG.

Decision in Favor of the Commonwealth.

Special Despatch to The Evening Telegraph.

HARRISBURG, May 5.—This morning, before Judge Pearson, in the Common Pleas of Dauphin county, was tried the case of the Commonwealth vs. Atlantic and Ohio Telegraph Company. The question was on the liability of the Western Union Telegraph Company, as lessees of the Atlantic and Ohio, for taxes due the State on the dividends of the latter and on its net earnings. The accounts were from 1864 to 1867. After a lengthy charge from the Court, the jury rendered a verdict for the Commonwealth, amounting in the aggregate to over twenty-two thousand dollars. Lewis Waln Smith, Deputy Attorney-General, for the Commonwealth. David Fleming, Esq., of Harrisburg, for the companies.

Steamer Disabled.

SAVANNAH, May 5.—The steamer Liberty, from Baltimore for New Orleans, via Havana, lost her propeller in latitude 30, longitude 80, and put into the Tybee. She is awaiting the arrival of the steamer Cuba to tow her to Norfolk for repairs.

Latest Markets by Telegraph.

NEW YORK, May 5.—Cotton quiet and unchanged, sales of 300 bales. Flour is without decided change; and there is less doing. Wheat dull and declined 2@3c.; No. 1 spring, $1 55 delivered, No. 2, $1 48 in store; white California, $1 70. Corn dull and not so firm; sales of 74,000; new mixed Western at 92@94½c.; old, 93 in store. Oats quiet; Western 76c. bid and 76½c. asked for lots in store. Beef quiet and unchanged. Pork steady; new mess, $25 18@31 25; prime, $25 75@26 25. Lard steady; steam, in tierce, 18@18¾. Whisky quiet; Western, 97@98c.

BALTIMORE, May 5.—Cotton quiet and weak at 28. Flour fairly active, and unchanged; receipts small. Corn firm, and in fair demand; prime white, 85@86; yellow, 86@88. Oats dull at 75@78 for heavy, and 68@70 for light. Rye nominal; $1 40@1 45. Mess Pork quiet at $31 75@32. Bacon quiet; rib sides, 16½; clear do., at 17½; shoulders, 14½@6 14½; hams, 20@21. Lard quiet at 19¾. Whisky firm at 96c.

PH